al Tables for Schools. If. Feb. 26. HIT'S DICTIONARY,

SH SPRING GOODS.

RING GOODS,
nave received their flyring seconsisting ofpolitic flowers and Window
Corrain Lines.
Dammak Table Lines.
Super Bonnach Table Clorks
and Napkins. Doyles, long
and Napkins. Doyles, long
and Napkins. Doyles, long
and Napkins. Doyles, long
and Holes, and Lises
Lines.
Bik and blase bit Grode Naps.
Colored de
do.
Bik & blose bit Grode Swim
and Grode flecting.
antin Levantines.
India Saranetta & Sygehave.
Corrows.
2-6, 4-4 and 5-4 blesched and
unblenched Shreings and
Shreitings.

unbleacheu
Shevinga.
Stra fine British Cottons.
Sara. Cotton Combrica and Cambrida.
See Musline, Sishop Lawnbric Musline, Sishop Lawnbric Musline, Sishop Lawnbrick Musline, Sishop Lawnbrick

tches, Jawelry, Cuttery,

Boston Recorder,

No. 12--Vol. XXI--Whole No. 1051.

Temperance.

LICENSE LAWS .- NO. XV.

LICENSE LAWS.—NO. XV.

the Editor of the Boston Recorder.

Dear Sire,—In my last, I mentioned two reams, why, although the community are justly mittled to legislation, protection and defence, from the evils of rum selling, legislators may the willing to grant it. One was, the fact it they or their friends may have a supposed nied interest in the continuance of this impaired in the continuance might not be sufficiently popular, meet with the approbation of a sufficient miller of their constituents. Should this last, any instance, be the case; it must be for want that deep and all-pervading conviction, of the amorabity and the destructive consequences of is traffic, which accords with the truth. One imorality and the destructive consequences of its traffic, which accords with the truth. One ing which prevents this all-pervading convictor, is, the fact that the business is licensed by acute. This licensing of the business, teaches to erroneous and destructive doctrine, that the bisiness is right, when the fact is, it is verong. This is one powerful reason why many in the emmanity do not feel that it is verong.

Another, and a still more powerful reason, is, rofessors of religion in some cases still continue to manufacture ardent spirit, or to sell it, to be used as a drink. This is in direct violation of the spirit and requirements of the Christian of the spirit and th

to be used as a drink. This is in direct violajon of the spirit and requirements of the Chrisian religion. And se long as Christian churches
permit any of their members to continue in this
icked business, they tench by their practice,
that the business is not wicked; and thus exert
powerful influence, to prevent men from feelgethat it is wicked. The Christian church
gethalished for the purpose of being it the as established for the purpose of being "the illumination of the truth;" the means of upporting it, and of extending and perpetuating its influence in the world. And if they do not this subject, by practice. ng its influence in the world. And if they do
not on this subject, by practice, as well as preept, teach the truth, they cannot rationally exect that the world will embrace it. And vain
re all expectations that legislators will shield
be community from the evils of this immoral
raffic, as long as it finds a shelter and protecion or a sufference within the enclosures of the
Christian church. I consider therefore, that
he churches which suffer their members to proscute this vile and wicked business, are among
the greatest hindrances to the progress of the he greatest hindrances to the progress of the Pemperance Reformation. This is now be-coming a common sentiment, among many of emperance nerormation. A his is now to-ming a common sentiment, among many of e wisest and best men in our land. In accor-nce with their views, resolutions have been used by the Pastoral Association of Massachutts, and other hodies of Evangelical ministers

rink, is now known and generally acknowlidged to be an immorality which tends powerully to hinder the progress of the gospel, and is
influence exceedingly destructive to the
temporal and eternal interests of men,—it is, in
our view, the duty of the Christian church, both n their individual and their associate capacity, perseveringly to use all suitable means to cause this evil immediately and universally to cease.

means of becoming acquainted with it, is, our view, a sufficient reason, not only why roons should not be admitted as members of Christian church, but after all suitable means have, for a suitable time, been used in vain to reclaim them, is a sufficient reason also why hey should not be continued members of the

exporting such liquor, or in any way furnishing it, to be used as a drink, and also the renting of buildings to be occupied for the sale of it, are, in our view, entirely at variance with the Christian religion, and ought, especially by all professed friends of that religion, to be universally abundance. The principles here asserted I have no doubt

Christian churches, who may continue to be engaged in this traffic; and then in the treatment gaged in this traffic; and then in the treatment of such members, the principles should be carried into practical operation. Let ministers and churches do their duty in this respect with regard to their own members. Let all benevolent, humane, patriotic and respectable men withdraw from all participation in this body-and-soul-destroying concern. Let it be carried on, if it must be continued, only by the sons and daughters of darkness, who are seen and read of all men, to be the children and the emissaries.

Of the Prince of darkness, whose kingdom this of the Prince of darkness, whose kingdom this f the Prince of darkness, whose kingdom this raffic, above almost any thing else, is adapted promote; and then may we hope that it will, ke its instigator, more and more rapidly flee way before the light and the glory of Him, who is "light and love," as he comes through away before the light and the gl who is "light and love," as he cothe means of his appointment, to govern all hearts, direct all hands, and subdue all things unto himself. By all suitable means and in a suitable spirit. a suitable spirit, to do all in his power to hasten this result, is the duty, and the privilege, and will tend to promote the highest and best inter-ests of each individual. That the Lord, when meth, may find each individual, so doing.

Truly Yours, &c. J. EDWARDS,

For the Boston Recorder. EDWARDS' LETTERS,-NO. V.

ROBABLE JAMES T. AUSTIN, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF MASSACHUSETTS:

RESPECTED SIR: - In my last, I mentioned that the men who think that "ardent spirit is de-structive to the welfare of souls," and who have published this opinion, and that the traffic in it, to be used as a beverage, is an immoral employment, are not confined to one profession, to one Christian denomination, or political party. It is a prevalent opinion with good men of all enominations, who do not use it, and have no nonied interest in its continuance. enominations, who do not use it, and have no nonied interest in its continuance. A specimen of the evidence of this, I will exhibit. The Rev. Henry Ware, jr. Professor of Pulpit Eloquence and the Pastoral Care in Harvard University, says. "No proposition seems to me usceptible of more satisfactory demonstration than this,—and I am sure that no person can rive it one hour's serious thought without assenting to it—that in the present state of information on this subject, no man can think to act on Christian principles, or do a patriot's inty to his country, and at the same time maker all the instruments of intoxication."

r sell the instruments of intoxication."

The Rev. Mr. Pierpont, of Boston, after decribing the evils produced by ardent spirits, anys, "I am deeply convinced that the evils of intemperance can never cease, till the virtuous in society shall unite in pronouncing the man who attempts to accumulate wealth, by dealing out poison and death to his neighbor, as infeout poison and death to his neighbor, as infa-

The Rev. Francis Wayland, President of I ne nev. Francis Wayland, Fresident of Brown University, after portraying the evils of ardent spirits, and asking whether it is right to derive a living from that which is "debasing the mind and ruining the souls of others; or that ic circle, and which is filling the land

more deplorable than that of widows and or-phans; or which is causing nine tenths of all the crimes, or nine tenths of all the paupers in phans; or which is causing nine tenths of all the crimes, or nine tenths of all the paupers in the community "-asks with great emphasis, "is it, can it be, right for me to derive my liv-

once, and which does this without ceasing?"
Every heart must answer, No.
The Rev. Dr. Beecher, President of Lane
Seminary, Ohio, says, "I challenge any man
who understands the nature of ardent spirit, and
yet for the sake of gain continues to be engaged
in the traffic, to show that he is not involved in
the guilt of murder." The Rev. Samuel Spring,
of Connecticut, says, "They who keep these
fountains of pollution and crime open, are
sharers to no small extent, in the guilt which flow
from them. They command the gate-way of
that mighty flood which is spreading desolation
through the land, and are chargeable with the
present and everlasting consequences, no less present and everlisting consequences, no less than the infatuated victim who throws himself upon the bosom of the burning torrent, and is borne by it into the gulph of wo," The Rev. Wilbur Fisk, President of the Wesleyan University, says, "Say met, if you do not sell ardent spirit it will injure your family. Must you indeed deal out ruin to your fellow men or starve, then starve. It would be a glorious martyrolom contrasted with the other alternative. martyrdom contrasted with the other alternative. Say not, I sell by the large quantity—I have no tipplers about me, and therefore am not guilty. You are the chief man in this business, the others are only subalterns. You are 'poisoner general' who murder your fellow citizens by wholesale. The greater your trade in the traffic, the greater your guilt. The same reasoning will also apply to the manufacturer. If any man has a priority of claim to a share in this work of death, it is the manufacturer. The Church must free herself from this whole busithis work of death, it is the manufacturer. The Church must free herself from this whole business. It is a sinful work, with which Christians should have nothing to do, only to drive it from the sacred enclosures of the church, and if possible from the earth." Says a member of Congress, "Where is the difference between him who by the sale and dissemination of this subtle who by the sale and dissemination of this subtra-poison (ardent spirit) causes four fifths of the pauperism, crime and wretchedness which af-flict the world, and him who should do it by the manufacture and sale of other poisons? What manufacture and sale of other poisons? What orphan, whether you consign the husband and father to a premature grave by the midnight dagger, or the lingering tortures of the drunk-ard's death? In the first case, the destroyer inflicts upon the suffering survivor a bereave-ment unembittered with shame, and untainted by dishonor. In the latter, he superadds to the by dishonor. In the latter, he superadds to the destitution and loneliness of widowhood and orphanage, the wretchedness of poverty and disgrace." Says a distinguished British writer, "By the brutifying stimulus of intoxicating liquor, almost every crime is perpetrated. Those who are engaged in selling it are employed in spreading liquid madness, with its attendants, with the sattendants, which is attendants, which is a trendants of the sattendants of the sattendants of the sattendants of the sattendants. nisery, blasphemy and iniquity. By your agency our nation groans under the shameful burden of such cruel monstrosities, of such heartburden of such cruel monstrosities, of such heart-less and mercenary murders, as have been per-petrated by a Burke, a Hare, a Bishop, a Wil-liams, a Stewart and the Gilmanton Carters, and others of infamous memory; while some of you, through the perpetration of liquid fire, are exatted to roll in your carriages. By spreading the fiery stream, many more are rioting in al-most princely affluence; while the victims of your trade, their wives and their children, are covered with rags; and drenched in misery. I would beg of them to consult their consciences, which will tell them that their voluptuousness and splendor are supported by inflicting acute pains, splendor are supported by inflicting acute pains, wasting diseases, excruciating torments, mad-ness, despair and death." "Hard must be the heart that bleeds not, cruel the nature that ness, despair and death." "Hard must be the heart that bleeds not, cruel the nature that weeps not, while surveying the emaciation of body, bloated ghastliness of countenance, the paralization of nerve, the prostration of intellect, the destruction of honor, the obliteration of shame, the forgetfulness of religious obligation, and even of common honests, in a word tion, and even of common honesty, in a word the destruction of the men, and their transfor-

mation into fiends, which is the constant & palpa-ble effect produced in their hell-assisting manu-P. Crumpton, Esq. Solicitor General of Ireland, says, "I am convinced, in proportion to the consumption of ardent spirit, is the amount of poverty, wretchedness, crime, madness, in-crease of premature death. I am satisfied that every manufactory for spirits is a manufactory for poison; that every spirit store is a magnzine of death; that every person who is concerned in the trade of making or selling ordent spirit, is a distributor of disease and death." Such testimonies might be multiplied to almost any exmonies might be multiplied to almost any extent. But enough, I am persuaded, have been
exhibited to prove the truth of what I said, viz.
that multitudes of men of all denominations and
professions, as well as myself, are of the opinion,
that "ardent spirit is destructive to the welfare.

A fast is a that "ardent spirit is destructive to the verface of souls." The correctness of these opinions has also been proved by facts. And as these opinions were published, and extensively circulated, long before I was called to give my opinion in the Court at Salem, it is evident that your thoughts, "that no onewould have dared to give much an opinion," were entirely without any good foundation.

With great respect, I am truly, Yours &c. J. EDWARDS Cor. Sec. Am. Temp. Society Boston, Feb. 1836. J. EDWARDS.

Religious.

HOME MISSIONS. This is another of those feeble churches, that,

under God, are indebted to " Home Missions, under God, are indicated to "Home Missions," for present strength and prosperity.

The language of a letter just received by the Secretary of the M. M. S. from Rev. E. Brown, late pastor of the church in Prescott, now of Hadley, Upper Mills, will best describe the past and present state of that companier.

Hadley, Upper Mills, will best describe the past and present state of that community.

"The scenes and labors, which yours of the 15th requests me to review, fill my mind with the most high and adoring thoughts of the grace of God that bringeth salvation. I do think that the dealings of God with that people most clearly show the blessed effects of gospel truth upon the moral, intellectual, and even physical process of fellen man, I and even physical process of fellen man, I and even physical powers of fallen man. In all these respects, the people of P. were at a low ebb, when first I became acquainted with them; and the reason is obvious—they had been seventeen years without a spiritual watchman, and had not had out a spiritual waterman, and had not had more than three months' preaching of any kind in a year. The result of this destitution was the entire dissolution of the church, and the introduction of error and immorality in a high degree. The house of God, also, was for the most part given to the moles and the bats. In-temperance was a sin particularly prevalent. In a word, the whole place was one scene of

people, at and prior to 1823.

On the 15th January of that year, a church was organized, embracing only twelvemembers. During that, and the two following years, the number increased to twenty-four. In October,

FRIDAY. MARCH 18, 1836.

active through age; of the seventeen active mem-bers, seven were males and ten were females. Few churches in the commonwealth have risen from so small beginnings, and amid circum-

what could there be, in this state of things, to What could there be, in this state of things, to induce a man to make this the scene of his ministerial efforts? I will tell you—a few there were, who possessed influence and a tolerable share of property, who had fixed it in their minds, that they would have the gospel statedly preached among them. One or two of them declared they would not turn from this purpose, till their annual tax should exceed \$50. And, sir, the event has proved it to be a glorious resolution; for when God poared out the blessings of his grace upon the people, he remembered those his grace upon the people, he remembered those individuals and their families, and gathered most

From October 1827, till the year 1831, there was a very gradual increase of the church—twenty were added. In 1831, a year long to be remembered, God was pleased to pour out his Spirit from on high, and revive his work in a wonderful manner throughout all the region; but no where did he magnify his grace more than among the people of Prescott. The number added this year was thirty-nine. In 1832, we received twenty-five more, principally the fruit of the revival the year before; subsequently, to the time of my dismission, six only were received; making in the whole ninety. Thus has this little flock risen from twelve to one hundred fourteen in the space of twelve years, and mostly in the space of four years, under circumstances by no means the most favorable. But of this number, nine have fallen asleep in death, and five have been dismissed by letter. An hundred still remain.

And bundred still remain.

And this by no means includes all the hopeful converts at that time, in the town and contiguous neighborhoods. As many as fifty were added to the Baptist church at the north end of the town; and many more in other neighbor-hoods expressed a hope, who did not unite with any church. The fruits of the revival can be fully ascertained, only by the light of the com-

ing world."

" It is believed that these facts may with propriety be inserted, because of their close connection with the Congregational ministry of the

pace with the progress of religion. Intemper-ance, a prevailing sin, gradually yielded to the religious influence, so that at the time of my leaving, there was neither public house or store, that kept or sold distilled liquor. Error also retired before the light of truth; and the tongue of slander was silenced, giving me free access to all classes of men; and some of almost every class, became subjects of renewing grace; but by far the greatest part were gathered from the families, who brought their children to the sanctuary and the Sabhath School. One class in the S. S. were all hopefully converted to God, and another, all but one. A marked distinction was made by the grace of God, between those

who regularly attended on the worship of his house, and those who did not.

"Now when we look at all these things, and also at the fact that during the above named period, this little church and society moved and repaired their meetinghouse, at the expense of more than \$800; we cannot but acknowledge the blessed effects of Home Missionary opera-tions. And let me tell you, that the church and society feel, that all these blessings have come upon them, through the instrumentality of the M. M. Society. Their donations to benevolent societies have always been small, owing to pecuniary embarrassments at home; probably not exceeding \$50 any one year. But all done here, has been done by a congregation, whose average number on the Sabbath did not exceed

"In view of what God has done for them through means of the M. M. S. you have abundant reason to take courage and go forward.

May the Lord bless you abundantly in your future operations, until all the destitute places in our land become vocal with his praise."

Comment is needless. Let the friends and contributors to Home Missions look at what they are doing for the selection of souther and and

they are doing for the salvation of souls and of and thank God for the privilege

TO ALL MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL. The day set apart in many of our States as an annual season of fasting and prayer, is draw-ing near; and the friends of peace would take this opportunity to press the claims of a com-mon cause upon all the ministers and disciples of the Prince of Peace where such a fast is to

A fast is always a proper occasion for discus-sing a theme like that of peace; but this year the subject would seem to be forced upon our attention. The war-cloud, so long hanging in the distant horizon, has now vanished, and the sun of peace is likely to continue his bright and genial beams upon our land. The circum-stances of the case, all fresh in the minds of the people, with little or no tincture of party ani-mosity, will prepare them to hear whatever the ambassadors of the Prince of Peace may chose to say on a subject so vited to the welfare of in-

dividuals and nations.

We beg leave, therefore to urge upon ministers of eeery name the importance of taking this opportunity to preach that part of the costex, which relates to "peace on earth and good will among men." We would by no means dictate among men." We would by no means dictate the theme of their discourses on that day; but, if there is nothing very special in the circum-stances of their people to call for other subjects, can they find one more appropriate, more ac-ceptable or more useful than this?

The cause of Peace is strictly, pre-eminently tangelical. We are well aware of its manifold carings on the temporal interests of mankind, in agriculture, commerce and manufactures, in all the arts and sciences, in knowledge, freedom and the general prosperity of nations; but far more important do we deem it as an element of the gospel, as a part of Christian character, and an auxiliary in the great work of a world's salvation. Fatal as war is to the best interests of this life, it is incomparably more dreadful as the destroyer of immortal souls. It is this view of the subject which we wish

mainly to take in advocating the cause of Peace; but it would be proper, especially on such an occasion as a public fast, to dwell on other views less religious. It has so many bearings, and less religious. It has so many bearings, and starts so many points of inquiry, and trains of thought, that none can well be at a loss for topics of deep and thrilling interest. Contrast the blessings of peace with the evils of war; look at this foul and savage custom in the light of rea-son or revelation; scrutinize those particulars which constitute its moral character, and conpare them with what the gospel requires of every Christian; consider how it wastes prop-erty, and destroys life, and debases the intellect, moral desolation. Such was the state of this and sears the conscience, and hardens the beart and multiplies every species of wickedness, and

obstructs the spread of the gospel among the unevangelized, and stands an insuperable obstacle to the coming of the millenium.

The cause of Peace depends very much on the ministers of Christ; and more than five humber of the ministers of Christ; and more than five humber of the ministers of Christ; and more than five humber of the gospel on the wear of the first people at least once a year. This they do each in his own way. We call them to present such views of the gospel on this subject as they please, and rest secure in the belief, that they will find in the teachings of Christ and his apostles, no precepts that do not breathe universal peace and good will. We would respectfully, yet earnestly solicit nat only these fathers and brethren in the ministry, but all others of every denomination, to bring before their people, on the approaching fast, some part of this sacred and momentous subject. Can there be a better time? And would not such a simultaneous appeal give the cause a powerful impulse?

God has smiled upon efforts in the cause of God as smiled upon efforts in the cause of God and same to your spiritual apparel. Do not admire and approve it merely, but put it on. It is a garment of gains. It will adorn you this world; in any case, it will adorn you in this world; in any case, it will adorn you in this world; in any case, it will adorn you in this world; in any case, it will adorn you in this world; in any case, it will adorn you in this world; in any case, it will all the will adorn you this world; in any case, it will adorn you this world; in any case, it will adorn you this world; in any case, it will adorn you this world; in any case, it will adorn you this world; in any case, it will adorn you this world; in any case, it will adorn you this world; in any case, it will adorn you this world; in any case, it will adorn you this world; in any case, it will all the case of the case of

the cause a powerful impulse?
God has smiled upon efforts in the cause of Peace. These efforts began soon after the downfall of Napoleon; and since that time, a downfall of Napoleon; and since that time, a period of twenty years, the general peace of Christendom has not been seriously disturbed. How far this has resulted, under God, from the arguments and prayers of these peacemakers, can never be known with certainty; but we verily believe they have already been instrumental of saving millions on millions of money, and scores of thousands of lives. Fifty years ago, a difficulty far more trivial than that subject of recent controversy with France, would have plunged us ere this into a five or ten years' war. The pacific feelings of the people have saved us; and well does it become the friends of God and man to diffuse far and wide hose principles of peace, which will supercede henceforth all necessity of resorting to arms. Nothing short of the gospel faithfully applied to the subject, will ever do this; but it is in the power of Christians, with such a sovereign remthe subject, will ever do this; but it is in the power of Christians, with such a sovereign remedy in their hands for all the moral maladies of our race, to make wars cease just as far as Christianity itself prevails. Let all ministers preach, and all Christians exemplify its principles of peace, and use their utmost influence in urging them upon others; and the peace of Christendom would flow like a river, uninterrupted

through all coming ages.

Bu: nothing in this cause can we to purpose without prayer; and we would inquire, whether a prayer meeting for the universal prevalence of peace cannot, in many places, be conveniently connected with the fast. Where the Annual concert of Prayer for Peace has not already been held, we hope such a meeting will not fail to be appointed, and will be attended by all who love to "pray for the peace of Jerusalem," and long for the day when "nation shall not lift sword against nation, neither shall they learn Agent of the American Peace Society.

Lowell, March 12, 1836.

For the Boston Recorder. DISOBLIGING DISCIPLES.

Let me hold you by the button, Brother, long enough to say a few things, which many forget; and the peril, or the actual fault, may possibly

he yours.
Well, I'll wait; say on.
Some of the disciples sometimes act, as if
they thought religion had very little to do with
the every day affairs of life. It is an excellent columns and a half will be written, and pub-lished in all the religious papers, with his name signed to it. He will be a wonderful man, for he has succeeded in "huilding up a church;" and if he does not succeed, he knows that he article to get decently through the Subbath with, and seems an important turn on some other

Then perhaps there is enough done to that cont to make it fit whoever needs such an one, and I will proceed to the matter in hand. It is, then, a fact, that the religion of some, and of some of the truly pious too, does not extend, as it ought, over their whole characters. It accomplishes important objects. But important ones remain unaccomplished. I will take but a single point now, and if you are not shy of me, from what you now hear, I will, at another

time, say on.
Christians are not what they ought to be in the matter of KINDNESS. There is not, in multitudes, that condescending, obliging, benevolent tudes, that condescending, obliging, benevolent spirit toward others, and especially in what may be called the common affairs of life, which they are bound to possess. Some do not seem more willing to accommodate others in their wants than before their conversion. Their religion has not produced kindness, benevolent interest in the necessities or infirmities of others. They have less indeed of the spirit of accommodation, than some of their impenitent neighbors. "Catch me to ask that Christian for a favor! No, I could as easily warm myself by the light of a planet. as easily warm myself by the light of a planet, as by any benevolence there is in him." Such is the spirit of some of the world, toward some of the disciples. And I am grieved to sny, there

is some occasion for it.

A poor old man stepped into the door, and respectfully asked the use of a horse, "to get a little matter of grain home, which he had at the mills." "You are forever borrowing something," was said in a growl. The old man looked down. He was hurt: he was poor and old, and therefore dependent. He knew and felt it. He said nothing, but walked sorrowfully away, the was unkindly treated by a disciple of the

said nothing, but walked sorrowfully away. He was unkindly treated by a disciple of the merciful Saviour. He was not himself a religious man, and perhaps this injury upon his feelings filled up the cup of his disgust against Christians, which had been long filling by similar treatment, and ripened in him an incurable resentment at Christianity itself.

Some Christians are kind, very kind; obliging, very obliging, within a certain limit. You will be met with the most benignant smiles. But nay necessity you wish relieved, must lie within the territory of their most comfortable convenience. If there is not a shadow of self-denial attending the desired compliance; if it will in no way disturb the sweet serenity of their in no way disturb the sweet serenity of their ease, then, "Oh, certainly Sir, I am happy to accommodate you, you are welcome to the favor with all my heart." But if unfortunately your necessity lies out of the region named; if your necessity less out of the region named; it accommodation must discommode in any wise, then—"I would, Sir, most certainly, most gladly meet your wishes, but it is entirely out of my power!" Disastrous twilight succeeds the noon-day brightness of that disciple's benevo-His kindness is a sun without a spot, but is in dim eclipse if there must be any sacribut is in dim eclipse if there must on my acti-fice. He guards his personal comfort as he would a wounded limb. It must not be touched. And by so doing, he keeps out of his soul that happiness, which is the sure result of taking pains in doing good.

"I would sooner ask an Arab for a favor," said one of a certain disciple. Now some un-desirable development of character must have been made, to call forth such an expression. heen made, to call forth such an expression. There must have been a series of unkindnesses unbecoming the Christian name, if a man might as well be an Arab, so far as the honor of his profession is concerned—night as well be careering the desert, an Ishmaelite in-deed, as to be in the visible fold of Christ, if the above imputation be founded in truth.

An essential element of the Christian charac-An essential element of the Carracterister is kindness. This is the grand characteristic of the Father which is in heaven. His kindness has beamed on every interest of yours.

Christ is all in all. Put on therefore, as the elect of God, holy and beloved bowels of mercies, KINDNESS." And be ye kind one to another, tender-hearted, &c. Eph. 4, 32.

Now, disciple, add this garment to your spiritual apparel. Do not admire and approve it merely, but put it on. It is a garment of praise. It will adorn you in this world; in any world. It will make you like him at whose feet all the heavenly crowns are cast and the

feet all the heavenly crowns are cast, and the

splendor of whose glory is such that "the city had no need of the sun, neither of the moon, to

"BUILDING UP A CHURCH."

There are two ways of "building up a church," as well as erecting houses. One is, to build them hastily, and out of almost any thing that comes to hand. And another is, to be more choice in the selection of materials, and more careful hous it is built. Ordinarily, we appeared to the selection of health and have here the built.

orehend, churches can no more be built up has ily, without damage in the end, than houses an. That church which is built hastily, as can. I hat church which is built hastily, as well as a dwelling, unless it is built of good materials, will, most surely, in time, fall; while that which is of slower growth, will be much more likely to stand. We see not why the old

proverb, "haste makes waste," will not apply to spiritual, as well as secular concerns. I do not say but the Holy Spirit may now, as in the day of Pentecost, descend with his mighty ener-

gies, and convert multitudes; and some perhaps of the most hardened sinners that can be found.

generally, one of years, especially if the minds of the people where the attempt is made, are inclining to Infidelity. Every thing now-a-days must be done by steam; and he that raises the most is the heat fellow. But he that cannot

raise any, though he may be a holy, engaged, and devoted laborer, is made little account of.

It is a comparatively easy thing for a minister to go into a place, and find many people who would be glad to be Christians, and who would

be pleased with the idea of joining the church;

And we have every reason to fear, that there

which now-n-days are built suddenly up, espe-cially those which are built up where there has

been a great excitement among the people, are sound, or whether the materials are not good,

sound, or whether the materials are not good, and the building was made out of whatever was nearest at hand.

These, Mr. Editor, are a few scattered thoughts which I have upon this subject. I could write an article of two columns and a half in length; but this must suffice, at least for

the present; and if you think them worthy of a place in your paper, you are at liberty to insert

POPERV IN THE GREAT VALLEY.

A correspondent premises that the rapid in-crease and spread of Popery in the West, have

been considered a cause for much alarm, and

have been urged as reasons why we should make extraordinary exertions lest our country should be overwhelmed, and our liberties de-stroyed. To illustrate this matter, he continues,

I send you an extract from a letter which

have just received from a highly intelligent and pious member of our Church, who has travelled through the states of Illinois and Indiana, with

the express purpose of noticing the moral and religious character of their inhabitants."

"By the way, I must tell you that the great prevalence of the Romanists in the Valley of the Mississippi is a matter of merriment with

those who are in it, and travel through it. from

the fact that you can find them here hardly at all.

* * East of the mountains, we hear of the vast multitudes of Romanists in the Valley. As soon as we get here, the cunning foxes sneak away in their holes, and (except at

St. Louis, and even here they have but little to boast of,) they are as scarce as the prairie wolf is in the neighborhoods where I have been; and

I do not doubt, as soon as I cross the Allegha-I do not doubt, as soon as I cross the Allegin-nies, the whole valley will be alive with the fellows, and you will hear the noise of them quite to the farthest const. Illinois is consider-ed the most promising of the western states. And I have known it to be asserted that there,

in that garden of the West, there was great cause of apprehension from their great and un-tiring efforts. Now, I cannot learn that in Illi-

nois there is any church of the Roman Catho

lies, except at the old villages of Kaskaskia and

Cahokia—one village of 40 and the other of 50 families; and no school except at the same. These are but decayed, miserable places. The old French families are but little better than

one reach tainines are out little better that as avages. In the north of Illinois, an Italia a priest occasionally visits Galena. He can hardly speak English. The same is true about Irdiana. At a distance we would bear of the cathedral at Vincennes, the Bishop's seat, the

will lose his reward.

he may effect something at the last;) his church a poor, mean looking building, like a fourth-rate church in New York; the Bishop's house, a little one-story house near it, (the church was unfinished on the inside, you could see the rough bricks) and the Sister's school was a little child's chool was the little child's bricks) and the Sister's school was a little child's school, kept by two females, who also had four boarders; a mere elementary school to learn little girls to spell "baker." Here for years the Romanists have been—they have lost several of the members; except two Roman Catholics families, which moved from Maryland, they have not an American family, (I was assured on the spot.) The body of their members are poor ignorant fellows who cannot read, and whose habits are half Indian. In Missouri, they have rather more members, because there is more of a southern population; but still they are emphatically a weak, unimportant body here. They are vastly stronger in New England and New York, than in the Valley of the Missispin."

JOSEPH TRACY, EDITOR.

Bishops McIlvaine and Chase tell very different stories from this. The latter asserts, that in Illinois, the Roman Catholics are doing more than any other denomination .- Ed. Ree.

CHURCH MEMBERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA .-- In the Cheraw Gazette, we find some very interest-ing statistics furnished by the Rev. Mr. Bailey of ing statistics furnished by the Rev. Mr. Bailey of that place. The aggregate number of communicants, in the Preshyterian, Methodist, Baptiet and Episcopal churches, is 83,000—1-7th of 581,000, the entire population. Total Methodists, 37,000, of whom 20,000 are blacks. Total Preshyterians, 6,000, of whom 3,000 are blacks. Total Baptists, 36,000—of these, from very good data, the blacks are estimated at 20,000. The returns of the Episcopal church are very complete. Total whites, 2,520—blacks, 697. Thus it would seem that with a population of 315,000, the blacks have 45,000 communicants, just 1-7th. With a population of 266,000, the whites have \$8,000 communicants, or 1-7th.

The above statistics are instructive. They show that efforts to evangelize the colored population have not been in vain. Will not our brethren of the 'Kentucky Union' take courage and press onward in their benevolent designs? They have fewer obstacles to encounter. They have more abundant means in proportion to the work to be accomplished. We hope their zeal will not tire until every colored man and woman in Kentucky shall Le brought to the knowledge of ' the truth as it is in Jesus. [Cin. Journal.

From " the Little Kempia."

SHORT SAYINGS.

All is not gold which glistens, nor is all chaff or counterfeit that comes under the fluit, or is in the fire. God looks upon the heart and the

may make himself known to all men, and convert and draw all to himself—that thus he may be praised and glorified of all. A holy soul is one which relies in no way or

and devoted laborer, is made little account of. And why? forsooth he is not a "smart" man. He is a "very good" man, but "he is not the man for the times." He can't "raise the steam." He brings nothing to pass.

Now there is exceeding danger at the present time, that a minister, especially if he be young, sent by the Missionary Society into a new field of labor, being auxious to promote Christ's kingdom, and to please his employers, and not wholly destitute of the "spirit of the times," may in his haste build up a church, and not make it of good materials. He knows, if he can only succeed in building up a church, he will be called a "smart" man. His praise will be in all the churches, and an account of two creature, but fastens all its hopes on Ged. Blessed is the soul that commits itself to God. be in all the churches, and an account of two do with it as shall please him. Blessed is the soul that never seeks its own

ory, that never desires to do its own will, but designs, loves and proposes in all things, the

Thou mayest turn thyself whither thou wilt, always wilt thou find trouble and vexation, if then turn not to thy Creator—for he is thy peace and sure rest.

The tokens of a special work of grace in

be pleased with the idea of joining the church; for they would look upon it as a stepping stone to heaven; and they think, if they are only received into the church they certainly must be Christians. I speak not unadvisedly and without experience, when I sny, that the class of persons of this description is by no means small, and if a minister is anxious to "build up a church," be may easily do it of such materials.

And we have every reason to fear, that there The tokens of a special work of grace in Maine are becoming more and more marked every week, and occur at distant points of our broad territory.—The Lord multiply them a thousand fold, how many soever they be.

With the cheering prospect before us of invigorated and spreading piety, we feel no small degree of solicitude, lest the work should be marred by some admixture of human policy.

Not a few amount men have an idea that they And we have every reason to tear, that there are in our churches, multitudes of such persons, who, in the end, will prove rottenness and death. I know of a church, that was "built up" thus hastily. It did not last. It was not made of good materials. It soon come to the ground. And time will show whether the churches Not a few among men have an idea that they can mend God's work and steady the ark in a way of their own. We fear that all the rebukes of the past five or six years have not wholly cured this feeling. It cannot be too strongly impressed on every mind, that the gospel stands not in the wisdom of men, but in the power of

delightful progress, under the ordinary means of grace—the Subbath exercises, the weekly Conference and prayer meeting—church meet-ings for self-examination, fasting and prayer— Subbath Schools for the young, and Bible Classes for persons of all ages. Why not con-Sabbah Schools for the young, and Bible Classes for persons of all ages. Why not continue in the employment of these means? What substitute can be proposed which will promise more good in the long run. You may use them with greater interest—you may bring into them more of spirit and zeal and life; you may necompany them with more frequent prayer to Almighty God, and with a deeper sense of dependence on the Spirit; but you cannot adopt more appropriate means to make men wise into nore appropriate means to make men wise unto

salvation, or to grow in grace and in the know-ledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Whatever may have been, heretofore, the propriety or usefulness of "more exciting" means to awaken people to a concern for their immortal interests, it seems as if the providence of God were now directing his church to those of a more still and unimposing kind. It is well known that strong excitements of various kinds have been preying upon the sensibilities of the community, till they have reached a point, he-yond which it is hazardous to proceed. Why should the church follow in the wake of the world, and endeavor to carry every thing by storm? This is not the way Christ and his apostles did. How calm and dignified were they in all their acts and movements and addresses, and yet how impressive! Read the account of Christ's conference with his disciples, as related by the beloved John:—how different eans to awaken people to a concern for their is related by the beloved John :- how different

as related by the beloved John:—how different from the impassioned, starting, extravagant style of some modern teachers, and yet how deep and all pervading the effect! The soul is absorbed, melted, earried away by the bare perusal, and the power, as well as the loveliness of religion, is felt, as it is never felt in the whirlwind and the storm!

And now we ask, if the members of any church in this State, should spend four or six successive days, in conversing with their impenitent neighbors and townsmen in the same solemn, tender, heart-reaching and affecting style, so far as it can be imitated by mere man, —would not the results, probably, he more for the glory of God, and far more conducive to the —would not the results, probably, he more for the glory of God, and far more conducive to the salvation of men, than the same portion of time spent in a public and protracted meeting? What if the experiment should be fairly tried? To such a "new measure" as this what possible objection could be raised? None which might not with equal force be brought against the Sa-viour and his apostles, who went round about

school of the Sisters of Charity, and all the pur-ticulars of this splendid establishment, in most high-sounding phrases. When I arrived there, the villages teaching.

We are no enemy to protracted meetings, within certain limitations. There are thousands of places in our country where it is desirable to

hold them, and even field and camp meetings. We do not wish to be tied down ourselves, nor to tie down others to any single, still form of preaching the gospel; but there are certain and principles in the constitution of the hugrand principles in the constitution of the intermediated, either in the time of holding them, or in the mode of conducting them, or in the dength of time through which they are continued. But these private methods of enforcing religion, which have been recommended, can hardly be carried to excess—employed with a Christian spirit, they can hardly be abused; and it is time their efficacy were more thoroughly Chr. Mirror

BRITISH INDIA.

APPEAL TO AMERICAN CHRISTIANS ON BEHALF OF BRITISH INDIA.

Dear Brethren,—We appeal to you in the tame of our common Lord, on behalf of the spiritual wants of the people among whom we are called to labor in the province of Bengal. We do so it a most interesting and critical period in the history of India. By various means, but especially through the instrumentality of Missionaries of various denominations, an important crisis is evidently approaching. The Bible has been translated, schools have been established. tablished, and instruction disseminated, calculated to shake the confidence of the people in those systems, under which their consciences have so long been fettered, and which are based not only on theological but philosophical error. Tracts have been composed and dispersed. The Gospel, in its purity, has been preached; and the result of these efforts has been a gradual and sensition these enterts has been a gradual and sensition awarening of mind among the peo-ple, who appear rising from the slumber of ages and manifesting a spirit of inquiry unknown in the country before. But whilst we view these appearances with thankfulness, we rejoice with nbling; for whatever direction the spirit of inquiry shall take, will materially affect the preinquiry shall take, will materially affect the pre-sent and future ages. For this period of inter-est the Church has long prayed. Will she now embrace the opportunity offered, to bring the millions of India into subjection to Jesus? We have prayed the great Head of the Church, and appearances evidence His answer to our sup-plications; and we have good hope, the day is ot far distant when a more complete accor dishment of his promise will be manifest. It is to be seen whether the Church will now put to be seen whether the Church will now put forth that energy she possesses, and improve by prompt and vigorous measures the approaching crisis. Shall we make it appear we love our property and our time better than the souls of men? There is but one exception to the other-wise highly encouraging aspect; but this is of the highest importance: it is a dark shade in th rising brightness: it is a want o men. The soil is ready for the reception of the seed, and the seed ready to be sown,—but where are the husbandmen? In some places it has been scattered abroad, and the fields are white for the harvest,—but where are the reap-ers? Congregations large and attentive might be procured every day, but we have no men Schools might be established on Christain prin-ciples, but we have no men!! Humanly speak ing, souls might be saved; but how can they hear without a preacher?

These are the interesting but painful circum-

stances in which we are daily placed; opportunities offering for glorifying God, without the ability to embrace or improve them; like Moses, we stand between the living and the dead, but we cannot like him point the dying thousands to the source of life and salvation; we see year af-ter year thousands borne by the irresistible flood of time to the depths of hell, without being

able in the majority of instances to do more than look on and weep.

We do not hesitate to say that this has accel-erated the death of many of our most devoted brothern. In mercy, therefore, to those already in the field, as well as in compassion to the hea-then, we pray you, send us more men! I he present state of India must not pass unimproved by the Christnin Church. It is the infancy of a present state of India must not pass unimproved by the Christain Church. It is the infancy of a nation's thoughtfulness. Whatever cast then be given to that thought, will be stamped upon its maturer years. This is an impression not confined to the Missionaries' hereast; it is generally felt, that if India is to be either religiously or politically regenerated, this is the time. Government under this impression have determined to give a system religion is carefully excluded. It remains therefore with you, whether this in-It remains therefore with you, whether this incerase of knowledge shall prove a blessing or a curse to the natives of India. Knowledge with-out religion is, alas! too often, if not generally, the parent of infidelity and scepticism. world by wisdom knew not God

The religious regeneration of India is the work of Missionaries: other efforts may trim the branches of that deadly Upas which has spread its poisonous and destroying foliage through the length and breadth of the land, but theirs strike nt its very root, and cut off the source of the evil. This is not an interested view of Missionwhose knowledge of Missionary character, In-bor, and of the native habits, was not limited, in reply to an address presented at his departure by a Missionary deputation, said. ary labor: our late respected Governor General, whose knowledge of Missionary character, In-Missionary deputation, said, There is, I understand, in England, a large

class of excellent persons, who consider as a compromise of principle the protection afforded to the religions of the country, and would gladly nduce more active interference on the part of They may be assured, that a more grievous error could not be entertained. The recollection of past ages, when conversion, by whatever -by fire and sword, if persuasion failed, -was the first care of the conqueror, is not ob-literated from the memory or apprehensions of the people; and the would be the distruct my cause they espouse, would be the distruct my decided intervention of the Supreme authority decided intervention of Epis as involving the obstacle to the ould be the distrust any would inevitably create. The extension of Epis-copacy was not without objection, as involving the great principle of neutrality. Known as this great dignitary is, to derive his office from the crown, and bearing always the rank and character of one of the highest officers of the state, it is difficult for the public to see him in his other capacity of head and patron of the Church Missionaries, without having the suspicion that the Government must have some connection with, and interest in their proceedings. We may rely with confidence on the exercise of the greatest caution in this respect greatest caution in this respect, on the part of our excellent Diocesan, but that caution is now and will always be, particularly called for.

"Being as anxious as any of these excellen

persons for the diffusion of Christianity through countries, but knowing better than they the ground we stand upon, my humble advice to them is, Rely exclusively upon the humble, pious, and learned Missionary. His labors, divested of all human power, create no distrust. Encourage education with all your means. The offer of religious truth in the school of the Missionary is ligious truth in the school of the Missionary is without objection. It is, or is not, accepted. If it is not, the other seeds of instruction may take root, and yield a rich abundant harvest of improvement and future benefit. I would give them as an example in support of this advice, the school founded exactly upon these principles, lately superintended by the estimable Mr. Duff, that has been attended with such unparalleled success. I would say to them finally, that they could not send to India too many laborers in the xineyard, like those whom I have now the gratification of addressing." the rineyard, like those who gratification of addressing." We make no comment on such a testimor

The present number of Miss The present number of Missionaries is very nadequate, even to carry on the stations already in existence, much less to extend the sphere of their exertions, which would be so desirable Many of them are already advanced in life, and must, in the ordinary coruse of creats, soon be

called from the field of conquest to the temple

Men are needed to fill their places. But how shall India be regenerated, without we have a large accession to our numbers? We can as-sure you, that although the field has now been oied 40 years, there are yet vast numbers fore than fifty miles from this city, that have heard of the Gospel, and are "perishing never heard of the Go for lack of knowledge.

Other powers do not sleep. Infidelity is awake, or are its conquests few. Deism can display is trophies. Popery, the blight of Christianity, has been aroused by the impulse, and is endeav-oring to quell the spirit of inquiry by its unscrip

The real benefactors of the world only sleep. The real benefactors of the world only steep. With all deference to what you have done for India, we assert, that as far as the spiritual condition of this country is concerned, the Christian Church appears to sleep. The conquests of truth are but few. How is this? Is it because infulcity and popery have their nequests of truth are but few. How is this? Is thecause infidelity and popery have their active and numerous agents in the field? At this time the Propaganda Fide have sent to the city, men who have already obtained great influence over the minds of the unwary. We only droop. But we trust we shall not droop long. We look to you, Churches of America, with hope and confidence; next to our Lord, we rely on your prayers, sympathies, and energy. Shall we trust in ers, sympathies, and energy. Shall we trust in vain? Oh, no? We believe, that our confivain! Oh, no! We believe, that our confidence is not misplaced. We believe, that the spirit which first kindled the Missiounry flame on the Altar of the Church, will not only maintain, but augment its lustre and brightness, until the whole word shall be cheered by its influence. We observe, that what is done for Iudia, must be done pramptly. An Indian generation does not exceed 20 years. The present generation will see a least in death, and that race and his present generation.

will soon sleep in death, and that race on which our best hopes rest, the rising community, will soon be the men and women of India, and give tone to society for ages.

What is done for India must be done gener-What is done for India must be done generously. Christian brethren, rise to a magnanimity and benevolence, equal to the requirements of the Gospel, and the wants of India. We need at this moment 100 men to carry on the work efficiently. We pray—we entreat you, not to turn a deaf ear to this request; do not turn away from it as impracticable. If the Gospel is to triumph in India,—and it is to triumph, for the Unchangeable hath declared it—the mean come, or the mission he carried —the men must come, or the mission be carried on by other hands; for the purposes of God must be accomplished. Either therefore relinquish the idea of India's subjection to Christ, or send us a number of holy and devoted men.

We do not say it with any idea of easting an impulation on the interest with which you must look upon such a field; but nevertheless, we wish our American Church to remember, That she our American Church to remember, THAT SHE
HAS NOT A SINGLE MISSIONARY IN BENGAL, con-laining a population of not less than 30 Millions.
We look at this period with intense interest to the "schools of the prophets." Our eye rests with deep anxiety on those that are ris

in the ministry.

Perhaps, dear young brethren, you have not given the subject of Missions a serious and prayerful consideration. We ask this from you, at this general awakening of the world of mind. If the result of your inquiries be favorable to Missionary enterprize, we pray you follow the dictates of an entirthemed conscience. Our other dictates of an enlightened conscience. Quench not the Spirit. Let no motives of privat est, no love of ease, no feeling of natural affec-tion, no prospects of temporal respectability, deter you from promptly giving yourselves to this noblest department of the noblest work in of the noblest work in We ask, when you which man can engage. We ask, when you retire to the secresy of the closet, when you seek for repose in the shudes of the evening, and when the beams of the morning demand your praise and prayers: think of the millions of the heathen that are hastening to perdition, saying, No man careth for us. We have often appealed to those in the direc-

tion of different Societies for aid. Their repli is, we cannot obtain men. Surely this must arise not from want of courage or devotedness on your part; but from want of that to which we have referred, a consideration of the subject. Let this stain no longer rest on those who are to be the future ministers at the altar of God

We do not urge this subject upon you as a mere matter of course, but from an imperative sense of duty, from a consciousness that it is our duty to lay before the Church the present ondition of this country, so that if that Church should permit the present opportunity to pass by unimproved, the blood of this people will be required. equired, not at our hands, but at theirs.

We entreat you, therefore, dear brethren, by the love you hear to Jesus, by the value you ateach to the salvation of souls, and by the solemnities of the day of judgment, when we mus

nities of the day of judgment, when we must render an account of our stewardship, listen to the cry of your brethren in the Lord. We remain, dear brethren. Yours in the bonds of the Gospel. (Signed)
Rev. G. Gogerly, Rev. A. F. Lacroix, Rev. C. Piffard, Rev. J. Campbell, Dr. J. R. Vose, Lieut. Meik, Mr. W. Cockburn, Mr. J. Bartlett, Mr. W. W. Eddis, Mr. C. Symes, Mr. A. Bedford, Mr. P. Hunt, Mr. J. W. Mackay, Members of the Bengal Auxiliary Missionary Society.—Rev. Thomas Bonz, Secretary. Calcutta, June 15, 1835.

CASTINE, Me.-Rev. Wooster Parker writes to the Editor of the Christian Mirror, dated March 9 1986 ._

God has remembered and visited his people in this place with the peculiar blessings of his grace. On Monday evening Jan. 18th, (the day on which I was dismissed) a protracted menced, which has been greatly be a continued until Sabbath meeting was commenced, which has been greatly blessed of God. It was continued until Sabbath evening, and was well attended and solemn. But few indulged hope of acceptance with God till after the close of the meeting; it seemed to do little more than break ground, and awaken attention to the soul's concerns. The meetings which were held on almost every evening for two or three weeks seemed to deepen impressions and bring the awakened to Christ. Since the commencement of the meeting, twenty-five, or more, have included some hope of having passed from death unto life. This work of grace has probably been one of greater interest, and will be more important in its consequences, than any ever witnessed in this place. During the last revival, two years ago, among some twenty who then indulged hope, only three were males. In this revival, ten or more males, as we hope, have been born of the Spirit. Some

of these are cases unusually interesting. The work has been great. It has been the work of God's truth and God's Spirit. To God be all the glory. The cause of evangelical re-ligion is advancing in this place. From the mallest beginning, out of great weakness in spite of bitterest opposition, God is building up his church here. In September 1892, it consisted of only 39 members. Since then, 34 have been added to it from the world, and now it will receive a very considerable accession of mem-

MILAN, Huron Co. Ohio, -- Rev. E. Judson writes to the Editor of the Ohio Observer, dated Feb. 13, 1836:-

It may be well to advert for a moment to the previous state of religious feeling and action among us. There has been but one commu-nion season for some three years, or more, and these seasons occur with us every two more in which some, more or less, have not by fession united with this church, and convers have occurred at short intervals through the greater part of the last four years. The last sommer however has been with us one of unusual stupidity. My own feeble health, the

people having thereby been deprived, in a great neasure, of regular preaching, and pastoral la-or, and the excitement occasioned by successful florts to erect a large and somewhat expensive church, may have been, and probably were th nore efficient causes in hindering the work of God. Early in the fall several of the more active members of the church became more vip lant and more zealous in the discharge of the duties to the impenitent, and in their efforts to nwake their brethren and sisters in the church.

Increased activity among Christians and a more general attendance upon religious meet-ings were all the marks of a revival of religion hat were noticed, until the last Sabbath but on of December, when there was a manifest soler nity upon the whole congregation. Late in the evening of that day, a young man, student in the Huron Institute, who had been for several years a confirmed Deist, sent for me to call at his room—I found him in extreme anguish of mind. Before morning he became willing to obey the Saviour and receive him by faith. In the course of ten or twelve days, there were about an equal number of convexions, chiefly of youth connected with the Institute. Mr. Hickock, the Principal, and the students of the Institution, were very active in extending their labors into the village.—Just at this time Br. R. Stone came into the place, on his way westward, and at the solicitation of the church spent two weeks in very efficient labors for the promotion of the revival.—One week of this time was employed in a protracted meeting which resulted in great good. The work of grace still goes forward, and every week from the commencement of the revival to the present time has added some to the number of converts. Last Sabbath was our communion season, --thirty-six, three of whom by letter, connected themselves with our church

About one half the number knelt around the platform to receive baptism; the others had been baptized on the faith of their parents. Among them were persons of almost every age, and of, till recently, almost every description o. character. An unusually large number of the converts are gathered from the ranks of Infideli-ty and Universalism, where, in perfect keeping with their faith, they have formerly been engry ed in Sabbath breaking, profanity, gambling, the midnight carouse and such other works as were the legitimate fruits of such faith. Others will probably unite with us hereafter.

LYME, Huron Co. Ohio. - A protracted m ing was held here, soon after the close of that in Milan, which continued eight or nine dars, and ended on the 28th of January. Here to, has been a wonderful display of divine grace. About fifty, during the meeting, professed sub-mission to God. The meetings were held in the hasement story of their new meetinghouss; the upper part of which is yet unfinished. Rer. Stone performed most of the preaching.—It is expected the people in Lyme will re-tain him to be their minister. Their former pastor, the Rev. E. Conger, is laboring at Lowe Sandusky.—Ohio Obs.

WARREN, Ohio. - We learn that a protracted neeting has recently closed in Warren, with highly favorable results .- As many as 150 persons, some of whom are men of wealth and in-fluence, are thought to have been converted to God, during the meeting. We hope to receive soon from Br. Towne, more particular informa-tion respecting this revival. - Ohio Obs.

BOSTON RECORDER. Friday, March 18, 1836.

Extensively, in this state, God is putting

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

honor upon the stated exercises of his worship. Not only in and near this city, but in other and distant parts of the state, we hear of churches revived, churches which are reviving, churches whose influence begins to be felt by the impenitent around them; of increasing attention to the means of grace; of sinners awakened, convicted, converted; all by the blessing of God on the

faithful use of the ordinary means of grace. We could name many churches, and state some interesting facts; but, in our judgment, we have no right to do it, without the approbation of the pastors of the churches. Our readers must therefore rest satisfied with the knowledge of what they see and hear, and with our assertion, that we have heard of much that is eucouraging.

The public worship of God, then, to a very gratifying extent, is exerting its appropriate in fluence. The stated preaching of the gospel shows itself to be "the wisdom of God and the power of God unto salvation." Of late years, it has been too much despised. Even Christians have, in too many instances, regarded it as a very inefficient affair, from which little was to be expected. A man lately heard two others, talking of the revival in the place where they lived. "How long," he asked, "has your meeting been held?" "What meeting?" "Why, your protracted meeting." "We have none." None! I thought you were speaking of a revival." This man had learned to despise the preaching of the gospel. He had learned to r gard it as something from which the conversion of sinners was not to be expected. And if every body else regarded it so, it would be so. Ministers who estimate its power so low, will not preach well. They will not do that work well which they despise. Christians, who think thus of the stated public worship of God, will not pray-they may "say prayers," but they will not pray-for a blessing upon it. Hearers who think thus of the preaching of the gospel, will be careless hearers,-" forgetful hearers," and not "doers of the word;" and if they are unconverted, it will not convert them

In this thing, ministers and churches have sinned a great sin;" not in using extraordinary means, on proper occasions, and in a right spirit, but in lightly esteeming the stated means of grace. The public worship of God, and the prenching of the gospel of his grace-are they o be regarded as of little worth? Not by those who have "seen his glory in the sanctuary." Not by those who remember what it is, to have the great God of heaven and earth listen and attend to their praises and petitions. Not by those who remember that the gospel is an offer of salvation from God to the rebellious, and always proves a savor of life or of death to them that hear. Not by those who feel what is the value of redemption through his blood, whose gospel is preached.

And yet, Christian, and Christian minister how has it been with you, when going to the house of God? How, when in his house? Had you well remembered where you were and what you were doing, would it have been as it is with your own heart? With your own family? With your church? With your neighbors? Learn to reverence God in his house; lest you meet him with consternation on his judgment

now in use were probably never so well filled before, as of late. In several of them, it is very lifficult for a new-comer to find a seat.

"BUILDING UP A CHURCH."

The article under this head, on our first page, worth considering. Its doctrine, rightly derstood, is doubtless true and important; but as some careless readers may understand it, it may do harm

Churches must certainly be built of suitable interials, or they will not stand; and therefore the builder must take all needful time to select his materials, and test their solidity. But, if his materials are good, it is no matter how rapidly they were prepared. In plain English, if one man repents and believes the gospel to-day, it is none the less possible on that account for a hundred others to do the same; and it will be just as possible for a hundred others to repent the next day, as if the first hundred were still impenitent. And if the whole two hundred are really penitent, they are just as good materials for building up a church, as if they had repented at the rate of one in a month. The fact, that, in this age, a hundred conversions a day do not often occur, may be a reason why we should examine thoroughly those who seem to be so converted; but no reason why we should be afraid to have them come. As to "very good" men, who are still very

efficient-we suppose they exist, and ought to be honored for their goodness; but as to " holy, engaged, devoted laborers," who have talents ough to be fit for the ministry, and yet " bring thing to pass," we must confess ourselves omewhat incredulous. There may be such men, who make but little noise in the world. and whose names seldom or never appear in the newspapers; and self-sufficient blusterers may say of them, that they " bring nothing to ass." But it will not be said truly. Such men do bring something to pass; and so it will appear at the final judgment. Here they will reeive that honor, the want of which was no affliction to them while on earth.

There are those in the ministry, however, of hom it may truly be said, that they "bring othing to pass;" but we do not find any author ty for calling them "holy, engaged, devoted borers." We cannot understand the doctrine of divine sovereignty so as to authorize such a onclusion. We are not informed that divine overeignty is exercised in rendering "holy, engaged and devoted " labors useless. When austaining the pastoral relation, as we have fone for years, we never could justify our barenness to our own conscience on such grounds. Nor do we see how any minister of the gospel an sleep on that pillow with safety. The good, still men, of great but not notorious usefulness, do not so console themselves. They are humbled by their want of greater usefulness and penitent for those deficiencies which hinder their success. How is it with you, brother ninister? Does not your experience confirm what we have said? Has not your su vays been as great as you deserved? Indeed. have you not often wondered at the goodness of God, in giving you so much success, when, on eviewing your labors, you were conscious of leserving so little? Let us ask .- that this may not end in mere speculation, -has not your sucess in winning souls to Christ, of late, been as great, as the state of your heart and character of your labors in the sight of God gave you any good reason to expect? If not,-who is to

ILLINOIS SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION. We have just received the Sixth Annual Re-ort of this Society. Its anniversary was held Vandalia, the 9th of December last. The

Annual Report was rend by the Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. Thomas Lippincott. There is one fact stated in the Report, which is truly called an "unpleasant" one; which we stice in hope that it will prove a salutary warn ing to all Agents of benevolent societies not to be too sanguine in their statements of what has been achieved through their instrumentality. The fact we refer to is this. The Report states that "great numbers of schools have been re-ported as in existence and flourishing, which never had any being---these have found a place the annual report, and there only." The me thing has been true of this state, and here, in Illinois, the result has been "to shake the onfidence of many in the statements of our published documents." Warned by past ex perience, more caution will unquestionably exercised. [St. Louis Obs.

Brother Lovejoy, who reported those schools that "never had being?" We at the East are very prone to ask questions about the West; and we wish to know when we get an answer that "published documents," shown to be so unworthy of confidence? Did they find their way into the report of the American S. S. Union, and affect the correctness of its statements? We are unwilling to do injustice to any body; but we wish to know who may not be trusted, that we may thereby know whom to be trusted, that we may thereby know whom to be trusted, that we may thereby know whom to be so unworthy of confidence? Did they find their way into the report of the American S. S. Union, and affect the correctness of its statements? We are unwilling to do injustice to any body; but we wish to know who may not be trusted, that we may thereby know whom to be so the trusted, that we may thereby know whom to be so unworthed the correctness of its statements? We are unwilling to do injustice to target the correctness of its statements? We are unwilling to do injustice to target the correctness of its statements? We are unwilling to do injustice to target the correctness of its statements? We are unwilling to do injustice to target the correctness of its statements? We are unwilling to do injustice to target the correctness of its statements? S. S. Union, and affect the correctness of its statements? We are unwilling to do injustice to target the correctness of its statements? We are unwilling to do injustice to target the correctness of its statements? We are unwilling to do injustice to target the correctness of its statements? S. S. Union, and affect the correctness of its statements? We are unwilling to do injustice to target the correctness of its statement the correctness of its st Brother Lovejoy, who reported those schools e trusted, that we may thereby know whom we may trust safely.

This is a matter of some importance. The people of the "great valley" are asking us for great deal of money. A year ago, giving to giving. Still, "shadows, clouds and darkness rest upon " many important points in Western affairs; and we often hesitate, and sometimes even refrain from acting, because we know not what to do. We must be furnished with infornation, the correctness of which has been severely tested, and which we know to be trustworthy, or our giving will soon be at an end. We must have the testimony of witnesses, who are known to correct errors when they discover them, or we shall not be satisfied. We hope, therefore, that the Observer will give us the desired information concerning those non-existent schools; and that, having begun the good work of correcting errors, it will pursue it faithfully.

N. B. On mature deliberation, we have concluded to give formal notice, that "we," in

both Unitarians and the Orthodox. There is | nad not the Editor of the Recorder alone. We talk of several new houses of worship. Those state this, to save certain persons from repeating a certain blunder.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

ndependent Churches in Paris-Converted Catholics, at the way to convert them - Mouthly Concert-News fro

MR. EDITOR,—In toy last communication I commenced giving you an account of the state of evangelical religion in this city, and particularly of the French Protestant churches. The inits which I have assigned to my letters did not allow me, in that communication, to give any thing more than an account of the state of religion in the Protestant churches connected with the State. It is now my intention to give some notices of the other evangelical French churches in this city; I mean, of those which are independent of the State.

1. The first which I shall mention is that

which assembles in the Rue Taithout, and which occupies the same salon or place which the St. Simonians had a few years ago, when they enacted their ridiculous farces in the name of acted their reflections farces in the name of ligion. That sect, you are aware, after hav-g made a great flourish for a time, fell into scredit, and was finally put down by the overnment, and has totally disappeared, some religion. ing made a great flo discredit, and was of its leading members having gone to Turkey Egypt and other oriental countries, and one to To the church which assembles in the Rue

ithout, the Rev. Messrs, Grand Pierre and Audebez preach alternately every Salibath morning and evening. The former of these gentlemen is a native of Neuchatel in Switzerland. who, having preached some years in the French Protestant church at Basis, in that country, was called to this city to take charge of the Institu-tion established here for the purpose of training up missionaries for the heathen. The other was formerly settled at Nyrack, in the neigh-backed of Residence. borhood of Bourdeaux, in the south of France. These men are devoted and eloquent preachers of the gospel. They are, indeed, among the very lest preachers of the gospel whom I have ever heard. And the Lord has greatly blessed their efforts. They have now congregations so ever heard. And the Lord has greatly blessed their efforts. They have now congregations so large that the salon where they preach, and which will hold three or four hundred persons, will scarcely contain them. Some of their hearers are very distinguished and influential persons, and a large number of those who are now members of this church were, three or four years ago, Roman Catholics. May the Lord still more abundantly bless the labors of his servents and sensionally and shandantly pour out vants, and graciously and abundantly pour out of his Spirit upon this interesting flock.

2. The second independent church which I

ould mention, is that which meets in the Rus St. Anne. I believe that the Rev. Mr. Olivier (now at Lausanne in Switzerland) was the person who originally gathered this little flock id organized it. After he had left, some time they called the late excellent Rev. Henry Pyt, who preached to them during several years, as regularly as his duties as the General Agent of guarry as his antes as the General Agent of e Continental Society of England would per-it. He was a faithful, spiritual, liberal and voted preacher of righteousness, of the Bap-at denomination. The church is, however, at Baptist; at least, I believe that the unjority are not. Under the labors of Mr. Pyt, the number of members of this church increased to more than one hundred, and the number of atlants to about two hundred and fifty. the death of that excellent man, this church has called the Rev. Mr. Jordan, of Switzerland, a pupil of the Rev. Dr. Malan, who now preachgospel with faithfulness and acceptance, ust with success, to this people remark that this people are poor, many of them being servants, and if it were not for the gene-rous assistance which they get from a few Chris-tian friends in America, they could not main-

tain the preaching of the gospel among them.

3. The next independent church which I would mention, is that where the Rev. Mr. de Jersey preaches, in the Ruo do Fanbourg St. Denis. Mr. de Jersey is one of the missionaries of the English Wesleyan Missionary Society. His constants. Denis. Mr. de Jersey is one price of the English Wesleyan Missionary Society. His congregation is not yet large, but the Lord has smiled upon his labors, and given him some souls, who will be I doubt not, his their donations to the Bible Society, the cown of rejoicing in the day of the Lord."

4. The fourth place of evangelical preaching, not connected with the State, which I would mention, is that in the large room of the House of education, in the Rue St. Maur, which is supported by a society of evangelical Christians here, and of which I have already given you an at, in a preceding letter. I believe that a account, in a preceding letter. Theheve that a church has not yet heen organized here. But the gospel is preached every Sablath evening, and also every Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Messrs, Grand Pierre and Audelez, alternately. This is a highly interesting station. Here the Gospel is faithfully preached to the poor It is a striking fact, that almost every or of this growing little congregation is nominally or rather was a little while ago, a Roman Catho ic. This service was commenced originally, I believe, for the benefit of the oldest classes of the seven or eight hundred youth who are assembled in these schools. The parents also were invited to attend. They did so; though were invited to attend. They did so, at first, but a few accepted the invitation. But the number steadily increases. The simple and the number steadily increases. The simple and pure gospel is preached. Truth is presented as the grand and sole instrument of removing er- circulate, is made in accordance with the posrors and prejudices. No attacks are made on ciple adopted by the Society. This, the Wall It is an interesting sight to behold those hardy

sons of toil and poverty, sitting, listening in pro-found silence to the accents of mercy, of which they now begin to feel their need. I do not know how the kingdom of God could be built a great deal of money. A year ago, giving to Western objects had very nearly come to an end, because statements from the West were found to be so vague, and inaccurate, and in various ways unsatisfactory, that no one knew what he ought to give. Within a year, more efficient measures have been taken to ascertain the truth; and in consequence, much more has been given than would otherwise have been given; for our people have felt more safe in giving. Still, "shadows, clouds and darkness

The Lord would soon raise up men here, as he is doing to some extent, to sustain and carry forward the good enterprise.

5. The last place of evangelical preaching, independent of the state, which I would mention, is that where the Rev. Mr. Wilmarth preaches, in the Rue des Beaux-Arts. Mr. W. is a missionary of the American Baptist Missionary Society. He preaches a part of the time in French, and a part of the time in English. His French audience is quite small, but gradually increasing. He has been hut a few years here, and there has hardly been time to make an experiment of what may be done. take an experiment of what may be done. The monthly concert for prayer for is held in the vestry of the Oratoire, vices are wholly in French. They

vices are wholly in French. They are con-ducted chiefly by the Rev. M. Grand Pierre, They are conand are extremely interesting. On these occa-sions, letters are read from the French mission-aries recently sent out to South Africa. At the this article, generally means Eastern Christians, was received from these brethren. One of them

mentions that he is about to receive mentions that he is amout to receive thirteen (I remember rightly) converted heathen into the church of Christ. I will add, that, when it weather is tolerably good, the room in whe this meeting is held is filled to overflowing an

Christians who take an interest in its pr I may also here remark, that there are in ings, of French people, every Saturday evening at the houses of the Rev. Messrs. Grand Pen and Monod, Jun. for the reading of the Scr

tures and prayer.

From this brief survey you will see what Lord has wrought within a few years ty years ago, or even filteen years ago, is was little or uo evangelical French preaching is said, in this great city. Now the Gospel preached in French, in at least seven plan But I must close. I am yours, &c.

BIBLE SOCIETY AND BAPTISTS

It was not our intention to say any more this subject; but as some interesting facts ha come to light, we must let our readers ke them.

The last Christian Watchman contains a las letter from the Rev. Dr. Sharp, of this city, Rev. Dr. Going of New York. The letter the avowed approbation of the Rev. Dr. W. land. It is not to be supposed that these are and will remain alone in their opinion. process of time, we shall find that many B. tists agree with them. Dr. Sharp says:

If, as I then supposed, the Board of Manage had only patronized Translations based on principles of the English version in com-use, so far at least as the ordinance of hap was involved, then I insisted that we right to complain that aid was withheld fro ours. It was simply for us to determine when er we would transfer Baptizo and its cognale and ask aid from the Bible Society; or and ask aid from the Bible Society; or whether we would translate these words, and without spirit of enlarged Christian philanthropy to word decomination throughout the length of the land. I could see no reason, we could not agree with the Bible Society at the subject of Foreign Translations, who might not amicably withdraw our aid so far a the foreign decaying the subject of Foreign Translations. the foreign department is concerned, and be united with it in promoting the distrit of the English version of the Scriptures, ther do I now.

ther do I now. • • •
It is true indeed, that in uniting to distribut the Holy Scriptures in the English language, there is no necessity for compromise, because Protestants of every name who speak English eceive and use the same version to adopt it as the standard of their faith at But when new Translations are made by me

sionaries of different sects, then the inquiry is suitable, are they of a denominational character, are they tinged with the sentiments of a set do they accord with the version which our constitution authorizes us to distribute? I put it to the Baptists. Are they willing to

transmit donations, large or small, to aid i translations of the Scriptures, in which wor translations of the Scriptures, in which work signifying to sprinkle, to pour or to wash, are in-troduced, where the rite of Christian haptism is mentioned? If they are, then they are more indifferent to this ordinance than I had imagin-ed. And will the Pædobaptists in an associated capacity patronize a version in which the Greek terms for baptism are translated to dip. plunge, or to immerse? Then are the tidious on this subject than I had hith

It is better to look at things as they real exist, than willingly to shut our eyes. Then can be no co-operation, so far as I can see, a publishing new translations of Scripture, unles he a spirit of compromise; unless indee the English version in common use, be the base on which they are made, so far as denou tional differences are concerned. tists cannot conscientiously transfer the baptizo, allowing their own missionaries to plain it according to what I most seriously lieve to be its real and primitive import, pour or to sprinkle. This to me is like strain ug at a gnat and swallowing a camel. And if they do not intend to aid in the circulation of they do not intend to aid in the circulation of such versions, then it is uncandid to remain connected with the Bible Society merely forthe sake of receiving its funds. A more simple and allow me to add, a more just mode of a tion would be, to have their own treasury

the specific purpose of their own translations.

These considerations led Dr. Wayland and myself to approve of the resolutions the Rev. Dr. Milnor at the meeting of the Rev. Dr. Milnor at the meeting of the Main agers of the Bille Society, as containing a fur and equitable Rule by which that Board should be governed in patronizing new translations of the Scriptures.

It will be recollected, that one of the result tions of the Bible Society was, that Missioner Boards be requested to inform their mission ries of the decision of the Society, and that a plications for aid be accompanied with a dec ration that the version which it is proposed

came from two eminent Baptists.

But we think there has been some "die tion " on this subject; though the Bible Soci has not been guilty of it. Dr. Sharp tells that " the Baptist Board had, at an annual me ing, instructed their missionaries to transiand not to transfer the terms in dispute." probably refers to the following resolution. sed at Salem, in April, 1833.

" Resolved. That all the miss Board, who are, or who shall be, engaged translating the Scriptures, be instructed to el deavor, by earnest prayer and diligent study to ascertain the precise meaning of the origin text; to express that meaning as exactly as it nature of the languages, into which they translate the Bible, will permit, and to translate the bible, will permit, and to translate the bible, will be be be better the bible. no words, which are capable of being literally translated." This language, addressed by Baptists,

Baptists in their employ, and relating, a Sharp says, to "the terms in dispute," " hap tizo and its cognates," is as definite as language can be. It means,-and all the parties, every body else, know that it means-that these words must be rendered immerse, immersion or something equivalent thereto. In plain English, it "instructs " the Baptist missionaries learn, by study and prayer, the exact meaning of the word baptizo, and then render it immerit It forbids them to render it by the word baptist. or an equivalent; for this, in the language Baptists, would be transferring, and not transfer ling. What has become of the necessary inde-

pendence of trans Missionary Board ries how to tran baptizo and its sionaries should words are trans English version. on the same prin Board that emplo him for disobevit " dictation." to motives to subm ary, depends upo Society, from who ceive their comm sible effort, get int Board for issuing with their views not innocently do

them. But surely

with a very ill gra

Society for "dieta lowable, that of the

We are a little

evidently so.

March

should be willing to Greek scholar, so is a translation of It is our reputa and not for Gree matter. The que tain that they are. Some Baptist wi words were never till, in obedience they were used in of the Bible. As have, on a former ent Bibles to be f city, printed before made, in which the proof, Shakspeare mouth of King I Elizabeth. As sti tize is used by (1400. It is a goo meaning of its ow It can therefore report," mentio its authors got sie standing.

THE LEGISLATE Our readers know been laid before from several of th for legislation on that these requests mittee; that certa pentedly before t ral remonstrances on the subject. I We give no coun seen none that is o pression is somey committee had so abolitionists who en of the treatment the mittee. Such we some, who view with no partiality. of that opinion. In the end, we pr left very much as that, now, the publi

insurrection in an among white or ble dictable offence,holders can prove guilty of it, let then wait till they can. Oct. 28. All were had baptized one C

ral and direct tend

mission. CHINA. - Messrs. ed from their voya 31. An interesting ted to the America course with the pe

the coast. ANDOVER THEOL lieve that Professo Professorship of Sa ticed in the Reco was much needed is able to spare an

important enough

The 22d No. of the terly Observer, will be Art. 1. Have the sacre that the sin or right smother? by Prof. Sta ham's Treatise on t Manufactures of Ancie Boston, IV. Attempthe Editor, V. Prac Mind, by Rev. Dav Calvin's Commentary Editor. VII. Revie on John. IX. Repl Steart on the Geologic and Natices of New I

eign. XI. Select L. CAPITAL PUNIONMEN yard in this city, for se the night. It is the of revenge for their fate, whether statesmen and have done of late, against inflict capital panish

The following notice low time for remarks. LICENSED HOUSE

present year, that no alien as an Innhelder, a person convicted of a of the laws in relation of the laws in relation convicted of keeping the person applying et tions; nor without rese men the right to revok cense be granted to an smally retired place, character of the house corvation of the police By order of

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prayer, this brief survey you will see what the wrought within a few years. Twen-ago, or even fifteen years ago, there or no evangelical French preaching a this great city. Now the Gospel in French, in at least seven places t close. I am yours, &c.

SOCIETY AND BAPTISTS.

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Bible Society was, that Missionary requested to inform their missionsion of the Society, and that apr aid be accompanied with a declathe version which it is proposed to is made in accordance with the printed by the Society. This, the Watchtude of dictation." Dr. Sharps says: free and full conversation with Dr. he various aspects which this subject I suggested an additional Resolution, duty of the respective Missionary elief, the translation for which they as made in comformity to the Re-foposed by Dr. Milnor, To this cordially assented, and it was resitted for consideration

" disgusting," dictatorial resolution wo eminent Baptists.

think there has been some "diens subject; though the Bible Society guilty of it. Dr. Sharp tells at Baptist Board had, at an annual mered their missionaries to translate ransfer the terms in dispute." Ha ers to the following resolution, pass

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ndence of translators now? Here we have a lissionary Board, "instructing" its missiona es how to translate "the terms in dispute," baptize and its cognates." If one of the misnaries should bonestly believe that those

March 18, 1836.

rds are translated as they should be in our glish version, and that he ought to proceed the same principle, he is forbidden by the pard that employs him, and which may recal m for disobeying his instructions. Here is a dictation," to which he has very powerful tives to submit. His existence, as a mission ry, depends upon his submission. The Bible ociety, from whom the missionaries do not rere their commissions, could not, by any posle effort, get into such an " attitude of dictaas this .- We do not consure the Baptist rd for issuing such instructions. Perhaps, their views of truth and duty, they could nocently do otherwise. We leave that to But surely, those who have done it, come a very ill grace, to complain of the Bible iety for "dictation." If their course is alable, that of the Bible Society is still more idently so.

We are a little surprised that the Recorder buld be willing to inzard his reputation as a freek scholar, so much as to affirm that baptize a translation of baptize. [Ch. Watchman. It is our reputation for English scholarship, ad not for Greek, that is concerned in this atter. The question is, whether baptize and aplism are English words or not. We mainin that they are. The Watchman denies it. ome Baptist writers have asserted that these ords were never in use among the English , in obedience to the command of James I. were used in our common English version the Bible. As evidence to the contrary, we re, on a former occasion, quoted three differ-Bibles to be found in the Athengum in this ty, printed before our common version was le,in which those words are used. For further oof, Shakspeare puts the word baptism into the uth of King Henry VIII, on the birth of lizabeth. As still further proof, the word bapte is used by Chaucer, who died in the year 400. It is a good English word, and has a eaning of its own, just as other words have can therefore be used in translating-the report," mentioned by the Watchman-which

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE ABOLITIONISTS,ur readers know that communications have en laid before the Legislature of this state. om several of the slave-holding states, asking legislation on the subject of abolitionism; at these requests have been referred to a con sittee; that certain abolitionists have been re atedly before that committee; and that seveal remonstrances have been made to the House n the subject. In our Legislative journal will found one of the reports of the committee. We give no counter statement, because we have n none that is official. We believe the intession is somewhat general, that though the mittee had some reason to complain of the olitionists who came before them, they, on other hand, had some reason to complain the treatment they received from the comttee. Such we know to be the opinion of ne, who view them and their proceedings with no partiality. Mr. Mosely appears to be f that opinion.

authors got sick of and withdrew, notwith-

In the end, we presume the business will be ft very much as it was found. We suppose that, now, the publication of matter, the natu al and direct tendency of which is, to excite surrection in any part of the United States. ong white or black, bond or free, is an indictable offence, -as it ought to be. If slave olders can prove that abolitionists have been guilty of it, let them prosecute. If not, let them ait till they can.

SINGAPORE.-Letters from the mission are Oct. 28. All were well at that date. Mr. Tracy had haptized one Chinese-the first fruit of the

CHINA. - Messrs, Medhurst & Stevens return from their voyage along the east coast, Oct. An interesting account has been transmitto the American Board. They had inter ourse with the people at various points along coast.

ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.-We beeve that Professor Park's acceptance of the fessorship of Sacred Rhetoric, was not noder during our absence. He was ordered to be a es much needed at Amherst; but that College able to spare an able man, and Andover is inportant enough to have its choice.

The 22d No. of the Biblical Repository and Quarly Observer, will be published on the 1st of April. I. Have the sacred writers any where asserted the sin or rightenusness of one is imputed to her? by Prof. Stuart. II. Review of Prof. Upa's Treatise on the Will. III. Commerce and nafactures of Ancient Babylon, by F. M. Hubbard, on. IV. Attempts to ascend Mount Ararat, by V. Practical Character of American nd, by Rev. David Peabody, Worcester. VI. in's Commentary on Philemon, translated by the or. VII. Review on Tholack's Commentary John. IX. Reply of Prof. Hitchcock to Prof. on the Geological Question. X. Translations Notices of New Publications, American and For-

XI. Select Literary Intelligence. CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—On Thursday, the sentence cash was executed on Russell and Crockett, in the jay pard in this city, for setting free to an inhabited building it in high the sentence of th mpts have been instignted, at least in part, by a spir revenue for their fate. We would suggest the inquiry, better statesmen and divines, by declaiming, as they we done of late, against the right of civil government to lict capital ponishment, have encouraged that aprice

The following notice was received too late to altime for remarks.

LICENSED HOUSES. Resolved, That during the resent year, that to License shall be granted to an tien as an Insholder, Victualler or Retailer; nor to person convicted of a breach of the license isws, or of the laws in relation to gambling; nor to a person envicted of keeping a disorderly House; nor unless to person applying exhibit commentant recommends. person applying exhibit competent recommenda-s; nor without reserving to the Board of Alder-the right to revoke the same; nor shall such line be granted to any person in any obscure or mail retired place, or where, from any cases, the absence of the buse will not be suposed to the observation of the sales of the site. of the police of the city.

By order of the Mayor and Aldermen.

S. F. McCLEARY, City Clerk.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

In the Introduction to a little Memoir lately published in this city, the author eapresses his doubts whether many of the works of fiction now in the hands of children do not tend to produce in them an effeminacy of mind as unfavorable to mental vigor, and a morbidness of sensibility as prejudicial to sound judgment, as the vain stories which they have displaced, such as "Tom Thumb, Jack the Giant Killer," &c. [Memoir of C. S. Winslow, page III.]

As it is impossible to determine, from this general remark, what books the writer had in his eye, there seems to be little practical advantage to be derived

remark, what books the writer had in his eye, there seems to be little practical advantage to be derived from it. My object in calling your attention to the subject is, to ask those who throw out indefinite remarks of this kind, to be a little more specific, so that while they alarm every body with the cry of danger, we may know where the danger is, and shan it. If the author of the above remark had specified a few books as samples of the condemned class, it would have saved you and your readers the trouble of reading this note from

A FATHER.

Charlestown. The value and interest of these Lectures are well known.

The Professor, we understand, is under engagement to lec-ture soon in New York.

Chronicle of the 1st inst. gives a report that Sunta Anna has landed in Texas, at the head of 12000 men. This we think improbable.

CONGRESS.

Monday, March 7. House .- Mr. Robertson of

Na. asked the consent of the House to submit the following Resolution, which was read:

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia he instructed to inquire into the expediency of ceding the said District back to the states of Virginia and Maryland respectively, and to report specially.

illy, 1st. The prominent objections, if any, to the validity or such cession.

2d. The advantages or disadvantages likely to re-

3d. The reservations and provisions that should company such cession, with a view to the perma-nent continuance of the seat of Government in the aid District, the entire protection and preservation of he United States therein, and the attainment of such ther objects as the Committee may deem necessary,

which was refused.

Tuesday, March 8.—Nothing of importance occurred, except the passage of the New York Relief Bill. The House adjourned to 2 o'clock on Wed-

Mr. Grundy repeated what he had said, somewhat

more at length.

Mr. Morris replied that the explanation had not

eral bills were considered in committee of the whole and ordered to a third rending.—The abolition ques-tion was resumed, and Mr. Calhoun replied at length tion was resumed, and Mr. Calhoun replied at length to the arguments against his motion not to receive the petition. Mr. Clay made a few remarks, and the question to receive the petition was decided in the affirmative, yeas 36, nays 10. The nays were Messrs, Elack, White, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Leigh, Moore, Nichols, Porter, Walker, and Preston. Mr. Buchanan then moved to reject the petition, and Mr. Clay moved to amend the petition by assigning certain reasons for the rejection. Mr. Porter moved to lay the motion on the table, and the Senate adjourned.

The House did not sit, but in lieu thereof attended the launch of the frigate Columbia, which went off successfully, in presence and amiest the cheers of a great concourse of spectators.

and the feelings of the District, and States concerned, on the subject. This resolution is the only notice hitherto taken of the penultimate paragraph of the President's message, in which he earnessly recommends the extension of every political right to the citizens of the District which their true interests require, and which does not conflict with the provisions of the constitution. I do not know how the proposition will be received by the 'citizens of the District,' but I have no doubt that their 'true interests' would be promoted by the measure assessed by Mr.

Monday, March 14. SENATE,—Mr. Lunt, from the special joint committee on the subject of Slavery, submitted a Report on the Memorial of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, concluding that the memorialists have lever to withdraw; and said report was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. House.—Mr. Williams of Boston, from the committee to whom was recommitted their report on the subject of the conduct of the Banks, made a report thereon, recommending that forther proceedings be instituted against the New England Bank, the city Bank, and the State Bank, in Boston, and the People's Bank in Roxbury. The report was read, and made the order of the day for to-morrow, and ordered to be printed.

be printed.
A memorial of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery

A memorial of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, on the subject of Resolutions from other States, in relation to the abolition of Slavery, was presented, and referred to the Committee thereon.

Friday, March, 11. SENATE.—The Rev. Daniel Dana, of Newburyport, was chosen on the part of the Senate, to preach the next Election Sermon.

Saturday, March 12. SENATE.—Mr. Lunt from the Spacial Joint Committee, to whom was commit-

the Special Joint Committee, to whom was commit-ted so much of the Governor's Address as relates to

the subject of Slavery, and the resolutions of sundry States relating to the same subject, submitted a de-tailed report thereon; and said report and resolves

made the order of the day for to-morrow, and ordered to be printed.

Tuesday, March 15.—House.—A communication was read by the Speaker from Mr. Mosely, a member of the Committee on so much of the Governor's Address as relates to Slavery, setting forth that he was desirous to examine some papers in the hands of the Chamman, (Mr. Lunt,) who declined to place them in his possossion, but stated that he would exhibit them at a meeting of the Committee. Considering this as a declaration that he was not, in the opinion of the Chairman, to be trusted with the papers, and wishing in the discharge of his duty, to be in pussession of them, he made this representation to the House. Considerable discussion arcse respecting the disposition which should be made of the communication, which was eventually referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Foster, Lincola, and Penbody of S.

Report of the Joint Special Committee of the

REPORT of the Joint Special Committee of the Legislature, on the memorial of the Anti-Slavery The Joint Special Committee to whom was refer-

red the Memorial of certain persons called the Mas-sachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, in which they state that the Committee refused them a full hearing in the premises, ask leave respectfully to submit the follow-

REPORT. In the progress of their investigations of the matters originally referred to them, and while they were preparing to report to the Legislature, your Committee received, through their Chairman, a note from an individual, requesting to be heard before them, on the part of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and stating as a reason therefor, that their motives had been misapprehended, and their conduct misjudged. From the very first moment, your Committee entertained the strongest doubt, to express it in no more decisive language, as to the extent of their powers to permit a hearing in this behalf. But being well aware that their report, and the subsequent actions of the Legislature thereon, might, in some way or other, affect the interests of the persons requesting to be heard, and remembering that these individuals were our fellow citizens, under whatever name, asking a remedy at the source of justice, and entertaining a strong desire to avoid every appearance of expressing an opinion, without a full understanding of the real desires of the persons in question from their own mouths, your Committee ventured to permit the meeting requested, hoping that the power which gave them their authority, would, in the end, appreciate their motives, and justify their conduct.

Your Committee could not but be aware, that strictly epeaking, the only parties to the papers in their possession were this Legislature, and the Legislatures of the five States, who transmitted the decuments upon which they were deliberating, to our own Executive: and that the investigations could hardly help assuming something of an exparte character, when the Anti-Slavery Societies were permit-REPORT. In the progress of their investigations

ments upon which they were deliberating, to our own Executive: and that the investigations could hardly help assuming something of an exparte character, when the Anti-Slavery Societies were permitted to appear, with such allegations and evidence as they chose to submit, while the southern planter could not, in the nature of the case, be present, either to reply by argument, or to offer testimony in behalf of his own side of the case, be present, either to reply by argument, or to offer testimony in behalf of his own side of the case. Your Committee, however, ventured to overlook all this, and heard the party upon two several occasions. At both hearing, and particularly the second, your Committee of the testimony in their studies, and thence it is, that when they come their determination to pursue their object at all hazards, which do not tend to conciliate the sentences both of language and manner, and an open avowal of their determination to pursue their object at all hazards, which do not tend to conciliate the sentiments of your Committee, and whose purpose seemed to be to Maio. Committee, and whose purpose seemed to be to Maio. Committee of the Constitution of the Pennsaula were concentrating at Picolata, where the part of the Pennsaula were concentrating at Picolata, where the part of the Pennsaula were concentrating at Picolata, where the part of the Pennsaula were concentrating at Picolata, where the part of the Pennsaula were concentrating at Picolata, where the part of the Pennsaula were concentrating at Picolata, where the part of the Picolata where the part of the part of

The House did not sit, but in lies thereof attended the launch of the frigate Columbia, which went off successfully, in presence and anniest the cheers of a great concourse of spectators, where the launch of the frigate Columbia, which went off successfully, in presence and anniest the cheers of a great concourse of spectators and successfully, in presence and anniest the cheers of a great concourse of spectators, where the successfully, in presence and anniest the cheers of a great concourse of spectators. The transparent of the form of the successfully, in presence and anniest the cheers of a great concourse of spectators. The transparent of the successfully, in presence and anniest the cheers of a great concourse of spectators. The transparent of the successfully, in presence and anniest the cheers of a great concourse of spectators. The transparent of the successfully, and affect and the successfully anniests of the successfully and the successfully anniests of the successfully anniests of the successfully anniests of the successfully anniests of the successfully and the successfully anniests of t public models are public to the tat least some of those desire this above all things; and the one desire this above all things; and the one desire this above all things; and the one desire the committee is, that either willfully, or from mistaken views, they misanderstand the true nature of "free discussion," which your committee, with them, consider of inestimable value; the committee deeming it to be subject to the well known rules of courtesy, resisted the orders of his superior officer. It appears that Ward was directed to be put under arrest, but so one would execute the order. He used offensive language to Col. Parish, and armed with three pistols, one of them cocked and presented, stood out in open defiance, declaring he would shoot any man who approached him. When Col. P. advanced, the Lieut. was in the act of firing, but was shot before he could execute that intention. observance due to the constituted authorities of the government of the State of Maryland, as it is much nearer the centre of the population and territory of the State than Anapolis.

[N. Y. Jour. Com.]

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Wednesday, March 9. House.—Mr. Foster of Brimfield, from the committee to whom was referred the Attorney General's report on the subject of the accounts for the support of State papers by certain towns, made a report thereon, accompanied by an order directing the Attorney General to institute a suit

observance due to the constituted authorities of the State; they apparently holding it to be liable to no limitations or restraint whatever. But your committee. But your committee that the time for such a lesson has not arrived, that it is any part of their business, in the discharge of daties at least to whom was referred to violent and improper language, without an attempt to violent and improper language, without an attempt to such a subject of the accounts for the support of State Paupers by certain towns, made a report thereon, accompanied by an order directing the Attorney General to institute a suit

observance due to the constituted authorities of the State; they apparently holding it to be liable to no defiance, declaring he would shoot any man who approached him. When Col. P. advanced, the Lieut.

Mean the act of firing, but was shot before he could execute that intention.

Indian Affairs.—The National Intelligencer contains some official documents, relating to the Indians now inhabiting this country, and residing on our frontiers, which are of some importance at this time—from which it appears that the number of Indians, who have already emigrated to the western banks of the Mississippi, amounts to 31,348—Among whom the country is a contained to the committee.

George Lunt, Chairman.

Lancaster, from the Committee on Education, reported a Resolve for the support of Francis George Fitch at the American Asylum, Hartford. Mr. Carter also reported that it is inexpedient to legislate on the subject of giving relief to those School districts which are unable to set up and maintain schools therein, which last was read and accepted.

Mr. Lawrence of Boston, from the committee on Banks and Banking, who were directed to consider the subject of the establishment of a Bank with a capital of ten millions together with many amendments in relation thereto—submitted a report accompanied by a bill to establish the State Bank of Massachusetts, which was read and ordered to a second ing laws for the emancipation of slaves without the | between the frontier and the Rocky Mountains, will achusetis, which was read and ordered to a second eading on Wednesday next at 11 o'clock and ordered

ers of slaves to treat them with humanity. Another section prohibits the Legislature from authorizing Letteries, or permitting the sale of lottery tickets. Another declares incapable of holding any civil office in the State any person who denies the being of a God. Nor shall the oath of such person be allowed in any Court.

Lournal of Commerce.

Territory of Ouisconsin.—The Legislative Council of Michigan, in session at Green Bay in January last, have memorialized Congress that a law may be passed, at the present session, organizing the Territorial Government of Wisconsin, so as to include all the residue of Michigan Territory not embraced within the limits of the State of Michigan. The Council state, as reasons for petitioning Congress to give them a new political organization, that, thrown off by Michigan in the formation of her new State, and without an acting Governor to enforce the fragments of laws under which they still live,—they are without a competent civil jurisdiction to give security to their lives and property, being in a great degree dependent upon the feelings of natural justice. The Memorial presents a graphic and glowing sketch of the Territory, its natural advantages, &c. The present population of American citizens is estimated at twenty-five thousand souls. Twe years ago, with the exception of two or three Indian trading posts, this extensive terthe subject of Slavery, and the resolutions of sundry States relating to the same subject, submitted a detailed report thereon; and said report and resolves were read, laid on the table, and 3000 copies thereof, together with the resolutions of Virginia, &c. were ordered to be printed.

Monday, March 14. Senate.—Mr. Lunt, from the special init convertises on the same of the s of American citizens is estimated at twenty-five thousand souls. Two years ago, with the exception of two or three Indum trading posts, this extensive territory was for all the purposes of settlement and agriculture an untrodden wilderness. At this rate of increase, two or three years more will suffice to give Wisconsin the requisite number under the ordinance of 1787, to entitle it to admission to the Union as a State.

[Greenfield Gazette-

State. [Greenfield Gazette.

Stray Legislators.—The Legislature of Louisiana

Kentucky.—The Legislature of Kentucky adjourned on the lat inst., having passed during the session four handred and seventy four acts. The Whyg members of the Legislature, in convention, nonmanted a focket of electors, in favor of Gon. Harrison, and recommended as candidate for Governor, Judge James Clarke, Gov. Morehead having for the purpose of conciliation declined, and for Lieut. Governor, Chas. A. Wickliffe.

[Daily Adv. Expunging Resolutions.—In the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania on Monday, Mr. Streens.

Expunging Resolutions.—In the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania on Monday, Mr. Stevens offered a resolution instructing their Senators, Messrs. McKean and Buchanan, to vote against expunging the obnoxious resolution from the Senate, censuring the Hero of New Ocleans. The resolution passed by a vote of 64 to 25. The Correspondent of the U. S. Gazette writes—"I have it from a prominent member of the Senate, that it will pass that hody by 5 or 6 majority." Mr. Buchanan must obey or resign. He piedged himself when closen to conform to instruction or variety is sent. All accounts state that

A Superintendent of Common Schools.—The Directors of the American Institute of Instruction have, by a committee of their Board, presented to the Legislature a memorial, praying for the appointment for a term of years, of a Superintendent of the Common Schools of the Commonwealth. No class of mea in the Commonwealth on understand better the condition and wants of the common schools, than the efficiers of this institute, and a recommendation from this hody of a measure of this sort must come with great weight. The reasons which they assign for it also, we should think, must be sufficient to satisfy the Legislature of the necessity of the adoption of some efficient measure for the improvement of the Schools of the Commonwealth, and of the expediency of making an experiment of the measure here recommended, in the absence of any other. It is possible that it may be found that a single individual cannot do all that is required, but there is no doubt that he can do much.—Daily Adv.

La Grange College, Ala.—We are happy

determination to pursue their object at all hazards, which did not tend to conclinate the sentiments of the Peninsula were concentrating at Peolata, where your Committee, and whose purpose seemed to be to arouse feelings already unstable enough upon this highly exciting topic.

The Committee suggested to the individuals apparently that they were permitted to come in merely as a matter of favor and indulgence, and not upon any ground of right; but notwithstanding all this, the committee, by its chairman, has been several times called unon to interest, in order to check irrelevant.

The Pensacola Gazette publishes the decision of the Coart Martial held upon Col. Parish, the officer who shot Lieut, Ward, of the volunteers. The Coart unanimously agreed that Col. P. was fully justified in shooting Lieut, Ward, the latter having defied and

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Wednesday, March 9. House, —Mr. Foster of Brimfield, from the committee to whom was referred the Attorney General's report on the subject of the accounts for the support of State Paupers by certain towns, made a report thereon, accounts for the support of State Paupers by certain some official documents, relating to the Indians now inhabiting this country, and residing on our to preserve that decoram which is due to their own towns, made a report thereon, accompanied by an order directing the Attorney General to institute a suit against the inhabitants of Cambridge, for the recovery of all sums of money paid them for the support of sum the sum of the

Great Law Suit .- The New Orleans Union o Great Law Suit.—The New Orleans Union of the 23d ult. says: "The suit so long pending between the United States and this city has at length been terminated by the decision of the Supreme Court at Washington, against the claims of the Government. The consequences of this decision to the city, are of an important nature.—The sum of \$1,650,000, the proceeds of the sale of the lets on the Levee, and which amount is now in the City and Commercial Banks, will became the property of the city. This is more than sufficient to pay the whole debt of the city, and thus remove one of the most serious objections to the bill of Alderman Labatut; dividing the city into three sections."

city into three sections."

CONCORD, N. H.—The inhabitants of East village have engaged in a project which is designed to make that place one of the important sections of the town. They obtained a grant for a Canai by Sewail's falls: the canal they bring on the east side of the river about one mile and a half: and at the east village, water privileges are to be afforded from the canal. The canal is to be about 70 feet wide and 6 feet deep, and the design to emphasia to emphasial the water of deep; and the design is to employ all the water of the river, if it is needed for manufacturing purposes.

no reason why this village may not become a large manufacturing place. The effect on the town as to prosperity would be good. The distance from the centre to the east village is but about one mile and a balf.

INCENDIARIES .- At two o'clock this morning the

H. were insured \$1200, which will about cover their loss. The books and paper in the Horticultural Rooms, over the seed store were destroyed—loss probably about \$300.

The book-bindery of Benjamin Adams, and the printing establishment of Mudison Hawes in the third and fourth stories, were entirely destroyed. Mr. Hawes was insured \$500—hos not estimated. Mr. Adams' loss is about \$500—no insurance. The buildwas a case of during incendurism; the fire was set in the entry. The alarm at one o'clock this morning, originated from the burning of a building, in the rear of Mr. Lauriat's gold-heating establishment in Washington street. A barn and some out-houses were destroyed,—and a valuable horse burnt to death. We have not learnt to whom the property belonged. The loss is about \$600.

About four o'clock a barn situated in the rear of the set.

Rev. Daniel O. Morton was installed pastor of the Congregational Church in Winchenden, Wednesday, the 2nd inst. Invocation and reading the Scriptures by Rev. Mr. Goodyear of Ashburnham; Introductory Payer by Rev. Mr. Lincoln of Gardner; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Mann of Westminster; Charge by Rev. Mr. Burnham of Rindge; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Lavell of Phillipston; Address to the People by Rev. Mr. Bates of Templeton; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Lyman of Jaffrey.

The Taunton and Vicinity Conference of Churches, will meet in Assonet, (Rev. Mr. Raymond's, 2d Tuesday of April, at 2 o'clock P. M. Jan. O. Barney, Scribe Conf. Seckonk, March 15, 1836.

The Subscriber would gratefully acknowledge the receipt of a certificate of his baring been constituted a life-inember of the Massachusetts Schabath School Secrety by the payment of Ten Dollars from the monthly contributions of the Sabbath School children in his Society. May the Great Head of the Church bestow a rich reward of spiritual liessings on the donors for this token of respect for their Pastor, and this contribution is aid of the Sabbath School children from the monthly contributions of the Pastor, and this contribution in aid of the Sabbath School children for this token of respect for their Pastor, and this contribution in aid of the Sabbath School children from the monthly contribution of the sabbath School children from the monthly contributi

Rauson.

In Hanover, Capt. James C. Cooch, of this city, to Miss
In T. Stockhridge, of tl.

In Chilmark, Mr. Ira Luce, of Tisbury, to Miss Eliza

March 12.

March 13. Maria T. Stockhridge, of st.
In Chilmark, Mr. Ira Luce, of Tubury, to Miss Eliza
Hithoun, of C.
In East Douglas, by Rev. J. Boardman, Mr. Warren B.
Thaver, to Miss Ann Maria Sutton-Mr. Fenner White, to
Miss Sully Smith.

DEATHS.

Braintree, Mass. Ten miles south of Boston.

Pittsfield Seminary for Young Ladies.

THE Sommer Session of Pittsfield Seminary for Young Ladies, will commence on the 10th of May, to continue until the 17th of October, Applications for admission, or for Circulars, should be made to Mr. N. B. Donce Circulars may also be found at the Bookstore of Win. D. Ticknot. 2wis. Pittsfield, Mr. March 15, 1356.

English Boarding School for Roys.

FULLER ACADEMY, Newton, Mass.

THE Subscriber hereby automores to his friends who have so liberally patronized him for the last registers, and also to the patric, that he has taken for a term of years that elegant and commodious building recently recreted in the immediate vicinity of his present Schock, by the Corporation of the Fuller Academy, which will be opened for the reception of scholars at any time after April 11th.

Instruction will be given in all the brancher sensibile for on will be given in all the branches requisite for

admission to College, with all others usually tought in similar institutions.

A Feanle department will be connected with the establishment, in which Young Ladies will be instructed in the common and ornamental branches of Education.

A large boarding house has been fitted up for the accommodation of Boarders, placed under the discretion of Mrs. Tyler and Mandall, two houses from the city. A few boarders will also be contoured in his own timily.

Terms of tuition, from \$3 to \$10 per quarter, according to age and the branches taught. Board from \$1,50 to \$2,50 per week.

2w. M. 16. SETH DAVIS.

DUBLISHED by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washing-

The British of the Country of the Co

The Village Boys; or Stories to Persaule Boys not to

JUST Published by the Massachnerits Sabbath School Sorlety, A JEWISH HABE; or Massachner Blugs, price 9 cents.
The Favorite Son; or, History of Joseph, 15 cents.
Tenchers of Infant Sabbath Schools will find these by

Teachers of Infant Sabbath Schools will find more obscures an important addition to their department of brary, as they are more particularly appropriate configer children; though, by no means impure operate hildren and youth of any age. C. C. DEAN, deep Department, No. 25 Cerub. Department, No. 25 Cerub.

ROOKS FOR BOYS.

THE ERRAND BOY. 36 pages, price 9 cents. Thomas and Joseph. 36 pages, price 9 cents. Henry Fairchild. 36 pages, price 9 cents. The Basket Makers. 36 pages, price 9 cents. The Price. 36 pages price 3 cents. Henry Fairchild. 36 pages, price 3 conts.

The Basket Makers. 36 pages, price 3 conts.

The Basket Makers. 36 pages, price 9 conts.

The Price.

The Price.

The Price.

The Price.

The Price.

The Stapenery Gapes, price 9 conts.

Edwin Joid. 36 pages, price 9 conts.

Edwin Joid. 36 pages, price 12 conts.

The Stapenery Glass of Wine. 36 pages, price 9 conts.

The Stapenery Glass of Wine. 36 pages, price 9 conts.

The First Apprentices. 108 pages. 12 conts.

The First Apprentices. 108 pages. 18 conts.

The First Apprentices. 108 pages. 18 conts.

The Harve Bays. [This book received the Society's premium of 8100.] 144 pages. 21 cents.

The Ringleader. 162 pages. 23 cents.

Lite of Geo. Winshington. 279 pages. 35 cents.

Charles Clafford. 30 cents.

The Only Son. 32 cents.

The Only Son. 32 cents.

The Only Son. 32 cents.

JAMES R. WHIPPLE, Avent

PUST PUBLISHED by WILLIAM PERCE, Theological Ronksether, No. 9 Cerabril.

THE LIFTLE KEMPIS, or short Savings and Provess, selected from the rarer works of Trompes a Kempis. Translated by Henry Augustus Homes, now Missionary at Constantingolds.

THE VILLAGE BOYS, or stories to persunde have not to quarrel. By Old Harlo, Author of " Down the Hill."

A N Elementary Course of Biblical Theology, translated from the Work of Professors Storr and Flatt, with additions, by S. S. Schmücker, D. D. Professor of Theology

Miscellanies. By Harriet Murtineau, 2 vols. 12no. Just Published. Just received by WH.LIAM PERCE, 9 Corn-hill.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind;

Revised by Rev. Joseph Emerson, Principal of the Female seminary, Wether-field, Ct.
It has been recommended in Dr. Ely's Philadelphian,
Bartior, Secretary, Profiland Micror and Episcopal Watchman. The editor of the Annals of Education for October,
thus notices Emerson's Watts on the Mind;—"One of the
best guides to self-education ever published; prepared for
the use of schools, by an able and experienced tracker.

In this city, Mr. Christopher C. Write, was Mary Ann in Charlestown, Mr. Luther Mitchell, to Miss Mary Ann in Charlestown, Mr. Luther Mitchell, to Miss Mary Ann in thinking that whoever has the care of institucting in the charged with delicancy in his duty, if

In this city, Mr. Jahez Hatch, aged 22—John Pratt, Esq. 74, for many years an enterprising and successful merchant in this city—Mrs. Susan Deboise, wife of Mr. Samuel H. Admas.

In Charlestows, Sarsh Frances, daughter of L. Williams of this city—Mrs. Susan Deboise, wife of Mr. Samuel H. Admas.

In Charlestows, Sarsh Frances, daughter of L. Williams of this city—Miss Sarsh Hopping, 47.—On Monday, Mr. Joseph White, a revolutionary pensioner, and formerly a printer in Boston, 81.

In Wattham, 10th inst. very saidenly, Mrs. Evelins, wife of Eliot Le Pratt, formerly of this city, 26.

In Wattham, 10th first, very saidenly, Mrs. Evelins, wife of Eliot Le Pratt, formerly of this city, 26.

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In Sherburne, Miss Almira Hail, youngest daughter of John Perty, Eeq. formerly of this city, 28.

In New London, Mr. Thomas Way, 49. He died while sitting at dinner toble, with his wite and children around him. His disease was a polypus in the heart.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Brainfree, Mass. Ten miles south of Boston.

The Content's OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER.—The Units of the Lattle Doy, (with a Picture.) Story of the Luise Boys, (with a Picture.) Story of the Luise In Evelope In Story of the Lattle Greek Paper. New Publications. Feed my Lambs.

Content's OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER.—The House Advice to L. Luise Greek Paper.

New Publications. Feed my Lambs.

Content's OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER.—The Duise In Story of the Luise Digital Provides In Story of the Luise Digital Provides In Story of the Luise Greek Paper.

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Content's Office In Story of the Luise Digital Provides In Story of the Luise Course.

The Content's Office In Story of the Luise Digital Pr

Braintree, Mass. Ten miles south of Boston.

The Espring and Summer Term of the Institution will commence the Second Wednesday in April, and continue 22 weeks.

Expressing Skyt deliars a term, including Tuition, Borrell, Washing and Mee ding. One third paid in advance, Book, Washing and Mee ding. One third paid in advance, Borrell, Washing and Mee ding. One third paid in advance, Institution to those who may share it will be made to give satisfaction to those who may shave it with their patronage.

Instruction given in the Latin and Greek Language, Book keeping, by double cutry, together with the common and higher English branches.

CHARLES DUKSON, A. M. Principal.

For the Boston Recorder. BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

LECTURES ON PALESTINE .- We understand that Mr. Ingraham is delivering a course of Lectures on Palestine, at the Town Hall in

SILLIMAN'S LECTURES, at the Odeon, are well attended

Domestic.

sult from this measure, if adopted, to the said states, to the District itself and its inhabitants, or to the United States.

other objects as the Committee may deem necessary, and proper, to guard the rights and interests of all. And that the said Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

The resolutions of Virginia on abolitionism having been referred to the same select committee with the whole mass of Anti-Slavery petitions, Mr. Patton asked leave to withdraw them from that predicament; which was refused.

Bill. The House adjourned to 2 o'clock on Wedvesday, that the members might be present at the launch of the frigate Columbia.

But two amendments were made to the Relief Bill as it passed the Senate, the principal one requiring interest at 5 per cent. on bunds, the payment of which is postponed. On its final passage by the House there was a majority of 20.

The Senate proceeded to consider the subject of the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, the question being on the petition of the Society of Friends, assembled at Philadelphia.

Mr. Grundy made some observations, in the course of which he stated that, if an Abolitionist found his way into Tennessee, they would know how to deal with him.

Mr. Morris professed agest begreen in heavy in the course of the contraction of the Society of Stringer and St

Mr. Morris professed great horror in hearing in the Senate Chamber, any thing like excuse or palliation of Lynch Law.

Wednesday, March 9. SENATE—Mr. Presonate the sentiment more tolerable.

Wednesday, March 9. SENATE—Mr. Preson to the sentiment more tolerable to follow to retrocede the District of Columbia to he States of Maryland and Virginia, was made the order of the day for the first Monday in April. Sev-

would be promoted by the measure suggested by Mr. Webster. The city of Georgetown, in case of retrocession, would, very probably, be made the seat of government of the State of Maryland, as it is much nearer the centre of the papeline and critical

strong Legistators.—The Legislature of Louisiana has ordered the names of members who are absent from their seats at roll call to be published daily in the official paper, and the "Bee" parades their names accordingly at the head of the legislative column, with a certificate appended from the Clerk of the House. Kentucky.—The Legislature of Kentucky adjourn

structions or vacate his seat. All accounts states that the resolution will certainly pass the Senate. A Superintendent of Common Schools.—The

much.—Daily Ade.

La Grange College, Ala.—We are happy to apprize the friends of this rising institution that it is in a state of high prosperity, and steadily winning its way to a reputation which will be its enduring wealth. A correspondent, writing from the college, under a recent date, makes the following remarks:

La Grange College is at this time in a very prosperous condition. The number of students is about 120. Religion still exerts a most salutary influence among them. Temptations to extravagance and vice of every kind are as few here as in the nature of things they can be. The Legislature of this State in

deep; and the design is to employ all the water of the river, if it is needed for manufacturing purposes. The company have the control of the river, because they own the land on both sides at the falls. The calculations by the company are, that they can obtain water power enough to run upwards of 100,000 spindles; which would supply about as many factories as there now are at Lowell. It is also calculated that the water privileges can be afforded or let at a far cheaper rate than those at Lowell: The price of water privilege has been \$4 a spindle in Lowell: here it can be afforded at about \$1 a spindle. The facilities for building are good. There is a clay bed on the spet, where almost any quantity of bricks can be made; there is also a supply of granite in the vicinity. Timber can also be obtained with good facility. The canal will also give the range of river for boating to Franklin, 16 miles north.

A glass factory is to be erected here this season, by the Chelmsford company; and it is expected that a commencement will be made on factories. We see no reason why this village may not become a large

half.
There are men enlisted in this enterprize who will keep an eye upon the moral and religious interests of A necessary and important movement will be to

A necessary and important movement will be to have a free bridge between that village and this—an object which will at no distant day be secured.

House lots sell in that village at a good price: at \$150 or \$200 a lot of a quarter of an acre. Real estate has risen, so that its value is four times what it was two years ugo. We congratulate the people in that section of the town on the prospects before them; and say to them, Onward in your career.—N. H. Obs.

INCENDIARIES.—At two o'clock this morning, the seed store of Phineas B. and Charles M. Hovey, 79 Cornhill, was discovered to be on fire. The fire was first seen burning in the entry, from thence it communicated to the upper stories, and the whole interior of the building was soon wrapt in a sheet of flame. Messrs. Hoveys' large and valuable stock of seeds, &c. was entirely destroyed—and nothing was saved from the stock but a portion of the fixtures. Messrs. H. were insured \$1200, which will about cover their loss. The books and nanger in the Horicalitaral

ing is owned by Ebenezer Francis of this city. This was a case of during incendiarism; the fire was set in

About four o'clock a barn situated in the rear of Boylston street, was discovered by one of the engineers to be on fire. It was soon extinguished without much damage being done.

There was an alarm at eight o'clock this morning occasioned by the flames again breaking out from the building in Cornhill.

We learn that an attempt was made this morning to set fire to a building situated in the rear of Mr. Hunneman's Feondry in Union street.

While some of the members of engine company No. 7 were returning home, about seven o'clock this morning, they discovered a wood shed connected with a dwelling house in Penril street, to be on fire. They immediately extinguished it. There is not the least doubt that both these fires were the works of daring incendiaries.

[Mer. Jour. of Tuesday.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

ALEXANDER LOVELL.

Philipaton, Mass. March 4, 1838.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Christopher C. White, to Miss Lois D. Hayward.

In Charlestown, Mr. Luther Mitchell, to Miss Mary Ann

VOUTH'S COMPANION.

Published Weekly, at the Office of the Bostos Recorder.

Price One Daliar a year-Siz Copies for Five Boliars. CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER.

The following Notice is given of the Youths's Com-

POETRY.

For the Boston Recorder THE LAST WALK.

"I supported my sister, to take her final walk in the garden. It was a fine evening, in the month of May, and the garden, of which she was peculiarly fond, was dressed in its best array. The voices of manifold birds, happy beyond utterance, were pouring out the living strains of joy; Jove and harmony. My little children, as happy as they, were playing on the dasied lawn.

o daisied lawn.

She carefully visited all her favorite plants, she "She carefully visited all her favorite plants, she spoke of many of them, with more admiration than ever before; and we jointly paid them any little attention which they happened to require. At length, her measure of strength was exhausted, and we turned towards our quiet habitation. The big tears started from her eyelids, and were again suppressed. "One last look, brether!" said she, as she turned round to the spot which had so often contributed to her innocent gratification. It was indeed, the last look, that she was taking, and she entread the cotage, to come out no more."—"Marma." By the Rev. Dr. Reed.

The vernal eve was seft and pure,
The cottage-garden fair;
And feeble was her step who sought
To breathe its baimy air;
Upon her brother's arm she lean'd,
That arm from childhood dear,—
And tenderly her plaintive tone
Rose mursouring to his ear.

The birds, with merry warbling seem'd Her languid heart to cheer, The rebin, by her bounty fed Confiding, hover'd near, And 'mid the income-breathing Confiding, hover'd near,
And 'mid the inconse-breathing flowers,
And 'neath the embowering shade,
'The infant nurslings that she lov'd
In sportive gambols play'd.

Grey twilight o'er the glowing scene A hurried curtain threw, And in its ruby cup, the rose
Receiv'd the freshening dew;
Yet still that lingering form was seen
With wearied step to stray,
All pensive, as a parting friend,
Was it the last walk,—say?

It was. The tear-drop on her cheek In pearly richness bore
In pearly richness bore
The language of her deep farewell,
Who trod those paths no more:

But her mext walk, — mid brighter flowers,
In holier climes than this,—
The seraph habitants of Heaven,
Alone can tell its bliss.

L. H. S

Miscellan v.

MEDIATION OF ENGLAND.

We have received a communication on this subject from Dr. Charles Poyen, for which we have not room, entire. We give some of the most importa

After noticing the continual rivalry, and almo continual wars, between France and England, for centuries, to the downfall of Napoleon; the uninter rupted peace between the two nations since the time; their co-operation in promoting the cause o freedom and human happiness; and the fact that, instead of seizing opportunities to involve each other in difficulty, as they would formerly have done, they now seek each other's peace and happiness, he pro-

I said that every great event may be consid-red as an expression of the ideas and feelings f nations, and of their tendencies towards the ultimate aim pointed out to mankind by Chris tianity, viz: universal peace and "association."
Now, considered under this point of view, what
more signal and expressive token of the acmore signal and expressive token of the actual spirit and tendencies of mankind, than the mediation of Great Britian in the debates between this country and France? It demonstrates, in the first place, that the feeling of "national rivalry" is vanishing away, and makes room for a "compensating" feeling of reciprocal sympathy and benevolence. There is, indeed, one fact, well worthy of notice: since the fall of that iron hearted warrior, Napoleon, the Christian world has not witnessed a single inter-rational war. The world, it is single inter-national war. The world, it is true, has suffered much by war, since 1815. But yet those wars have been made at home, only, within the bosom of a single nation. They were unavoidable internal reaction, originating growing from the progress of light, from the growin

al independence.
From all this, I am led to confirm my assertion, that one of the conspicuous features of the present age is the extinguishment of the feeling of national rivalry,—of that narrow and odious feeling which induced man to look upon his fellow creature as a natural enemy, because as fellow creature as a natural enemy, because, as Pascal said, they did not "speak the same language, or live on the same side of the river."

That mediation demonstrates, in the next place, that not only the feeling of national rival-

day the 13th inst. the bones of the inhabitants Pascal said, they did not "speak the same language, or live on the same side of the river."

That mediation demonstrates, in the next place, that not only the feeling of national rivally, but also the warlike feeling itself is vanished away. Society seems, at length, inwardly penetrated with the spirit of love and mutual benevolence, breathing out of the Christian religion. Man seems to understand now, that it is no longer necessary to speak to his fellow man of a foreign country with a helmet on his head, a shield in one hand and a sabre in the other. From this moment, the path to the future statue of mankind is clearly traced out and wide open.

day the 13th inst. the bones of the inhabitants who fell in the massacre were collected together, and put into a coffin, and on Sabbath the 14th, I preached a funeral sermon on the occasion. I hope that the society will not abandon their oliget, which will be followed with most gloric, when perhaps the time will shortly come, when perhaps the time will sho nkind is clearly traced out and wide o War and "individualism" were the leading characters of past state of society; "peace and association" are the chief characteristics of that

In his celebrated "Entretien on War," Mr. Joseph de Maistre makes the following remarks." Si l'hommea passe del etat de nature, a l'estat de civilisation on par deliberation on par hazard (pour parler la langue des insenses) pourquoisles nations n'ont elles pas eu autant d'esprit et desbonheur que les individus; et comment n'ont-elles jamais convenu d'une societe generale pour terminer les querelles des nations, comme elles sont convenues d'une seuerainele nationale pour terminer celles des particuliers?—Je demande pourquoi les nations n'ont pu s'elevera l'etat social, comme les particuliers? Je demande pourquoi l'homme, la creature favorite de Dieu et qui a recu le caractere divin de la perfectibilite, n'a pu encore d'elever jusqu'à la societe des nations? Why that? I nawer, because a destructive feeling, deeply organized into nations, from the very In his celebrated " Entretien on War." Mr. deeply organized into nations, from the beginning of their existence, the feeling of na-tional rivalry, originating in the ignorance of the true nature, true rights and religious desti-nies of man, kept them down to this day in a perpetual state of jealousy and opposition to-ward each other.

wantleach other.

This society of nations, which Mr. de Maistre so earnestly wishes for, could not be as yet even shought of, because the principles of charity and Cosmopolitism had not been revealed to the world. But, happily, those beneficial principles are now known. They seem to penetrate desper and deeper into the heart of nations and governments. The ultimate end of civilization has been poured out, and now stands, conspicuous and unchangeable before mankind. The society of nations is about to be formed, and

soon the international lines of demarcation shall

soon the international lines of demarcation shall be taken away.

Can all this be more evidently shown, than in the late mediation of Great Britain? I do not besitate to affirm, that that mediation is one of the noblest deeds of England, and will be appreciated by posterity, as one of the most glorious events of the nineteeth century.

LIBERIA

We give below a brief extract from the letter of Dr. Skinner, the Colonial Agent in Liberia, says the Commercial Advertiser. In addition to this letter we have a late Liberia Herald, containing the proceedings of the "Palaver" held with Joe Harris, and its pacific results, in detail.

It appears that all, or nearly all, the kings and It appears that all, or nearly all, the kings and chiefs in the surrounding country, are favorable to the American colonies, excepting King Joe. He was reluctant to meet the "palaver," but was at length compelled by the other chiefs to do so, and he gave a dogged submission to the terms of peace proposed. The Colonial Delegates, with the friendly chiefs, were attended by seventy armed men. King Joe was attended by forty of his life guards. On the first day by seventy armed men. King Joe was attended by forty of his life guards. On the first day he refused to attend. On the second day he emerged from a thicket, and took his seat two miles from the appointed place, where the other parties were assembled. He was evidently afraid of being attacked and punished for his outrage and murder at the Bassa Cove settlement; and when at last he came forward to the palaver, his men were careful to dispose of themselves in the best manner for flight, in case of danger. The Liberia Herald has no confidence in the sincerity of King Joe's present pathemselves in the best manner for flight, in case of danger. The Liberia Herald has no confidence in the sincerity of King Joe's present pacific professions, or that he will adhere to them any longer than the colonists are prepared to resist and punish him. The Bassa Colony is therefore to be protected by fortifications.

The articles of agreement, or the Treaty which was concluded, give additional territory for the Bassa Cove settlement—and King Joe has bound himself to make restitution of the property of which the Colony was robbed, so

property of which the Colony was robbed, so far forth as it has not been used or destroyed, and he promises indemnification for the residue. He also stipulates to abstain from the slave trade. There was a grand military celebration at Monrovia, on the 1st of December—in honor of Ashmun's celebrated victory over the natives. We have conversed with Captain Lawlin, of

the brig Susan Elizabeth, who gives favorable representations as to the state of the colony. He was at Monrovia for two or three weeks. The colonial agent was doing exceedingly well. There were many slavers on the coast, several of which have been captured by the British cruisers. The Liberia Herald mentions the capture of three Spanish slavers, by the British brig Curlew, while lying within the harbor of Monrovia. The editor states that harbor of Monrovia. The editor states that these slavers frequently come into that port for wood and water, before taking their cargoes of slaves on board. These cargoes are in readiness at distant positions not within the jurisdices to the colony; and the colonial authorities have no right or power to interfere.

Capt. Lawlin also visited the Maryland settlement.

thement at Cape Palmas. He gives the most cheering account of that colony. The Mary-land plan is superior to all others. It is grow-ing finely. All is health, activity, and pros-

We regret to have to announce the death of Captain Charless W. Knapp, of this city, late com-mander of the schooner Florida, and better known as commander of the packet ship Jupiter, of this port. He died on the 18th November, at Whydah, on the west coast of Africa, and was buried at the English fort at that place. Captain K. was esteemed and beloved by all who knew him, particularly by those missiona-ries who went out with him when he was on board the Jupiter.
Monrovia, Dec. 22d, 1835.

board the Jupiter.

Monnovia, Dec. 22d, 1835.

Reverend and Dear Sir,—It is with the deepest solicitude I wait to hear from your Society.

The letters I have written, and the information of Mr. McElroy, will give you a full view of the state of things at the time he let us, and the Liberia Herald, accompanying this letter, will inform you of the conditions of the treaty with Joe Harris."

After stating his purchase of the territory from the native Princes, agreeably to the instructions formerly received from the managers of the Colonization Society, Doctor Skinner remarks:—"I have laid out the town in squares of seventeen rods, containing four lots and a

marks:—"I have laid out the town in squares of seventeen rods, containing four lots and a highway; the streets run east and west, north and south, by the compass; fifteen town lots are already cut down, and one large thatched house nearly completed. This place, for salubrity of air and healthiness of location, cannot be exceeded by any spot on the western shore of Africa. I would just remark that on Saturday the 15th inst, the bones of the inhabitants who fell in the massare were collected together.

" P. S .- The ship Ind

January 1, 1836, which will save you some expense. I rejoice at the promptness with which pense. I rejoice at the promptness with which your society met this trying crisis in their affairs, and hope that Mr. Buchanan will get all things in order at Bassa Cove. Every assistance that will be cheerfully rendered. I would also add that king Soldier, king Prince John, Bob Grey, and Young Bet, with their head bowmen have agreed, if furnished by the American people with cloth, to dress in the American style; no step could be taken by your inhabitants which would more effectually advance the cause of civilization here than to furnish the means. I received yours of November 5, 1835, with revitzation here than to furnish the means. I received yours of November 5, 1835, with pleasure: it contains those religious reflections which impart comfort to my soul. I can truly say that the Lord does all things well, and that his providences are right.

Yours truly,

E. Seiner.

urs truly, E. SKINNER. January 3d, 1836. [Chr. Int.

Maryland, in Liberia, Ky.—By the late arrival from this Colony, much interesting intelligence is furnished of its present flourishing condition. Among other matters which are stated, the following strikes us as indicating great intelligence and sagacity on the part of the Governor, Dr. Hall. The town of Harper is close to the principal town of the Cape Palmas tribe—indeed the streets of the former almost communicate with those of the latter. The position was assumed, in the first instance, for the command that it gave to the anchorage and two of the native towns, which were thus placed under the guns of the colonists' fort; but it was accompanied with the disadvantage that their close proximity gave the natives such opport unities for theft, that not a night passed without some articles being stolen from the colonists, in spite of the closest watching. This was a fruitsociety of nations is about to be formed, and a society of nations is about to be formed, and that the society of nations is about to be formed and society of nations is about to be formed and society of nations is about to be formed and society of nations is about to be formed and society of nations is about to be formed and society of nations is about to be formed and society of nations is about to be formed and society of nations is about to be formed and society of nations is about to some actions to the season of not into a society of the society of nations is about to some actions in the country than where they have formed and some. The formed and society of the soci

ing hitherto done in the English language for enced, are the native constables, that theft has wholly ceased, or if it takes place, the articlestolen is immediately recovered.

EDUCATION OF FACTORY CHILDREN.

A bill has been reported in the Legislature of New York, providing for the appointment of three Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to examine personally into the condition of children employed in manufactories, their education, hours of labor, &c. and report to the next Legislature. And we are glad to perceive that tion, nours of tabor, ac., and report to the heat Legislature. And we are glad to perceive that in our own Legislature the subject has excited some attention, and in the House has been referred to a Committee for consideration. It is not true, as is sometimes said, that this is a mere matter of private concern—that parents will take care of the education, treatment, &c. of their children, without any extraneous interference. How many ignorant and vicious parents are there, who estimate the worth of their children only by the dollars and cents they earn for them in the factory, and care nothing for the future welfare and respectability of the children themselves;—and how few manufacturers are there, who take any special interest in rendering the youth whom they employ intelligent, well informed and virtuous citizens. The truth is, that both the parents of the children, and the manufacturers who employ them, are and the manufacturers who employ them, are atrongly tempted by the prospect of immediate gains to task them beyond their physical strength, and in doing this, to neglect those important in-terests of the children to which we have above

terests of the children to which we have above referred; and it is exceedingly doubtful whether that degree of attention which is desirable and necessary, will ever be given to this subject, without some enactment of the Legislature. At any rate, the subject is deserving of a thorough investigation.

Manufacturing establishments are springing up in every part of the Commonwealth, and large and flourishing villages are gathering around them. The operatives employed in these factories and the population connected directly or indirectly with them will have a great, not to say a controlling influence in our elections. The security and permanence of our free institutions rests upon the virtue and intelligence of tutions rests upon the virtue and intelligence of the people. How can it be otherwise then, than a matter of immense public interest, that here in these thriving villages of manufacturing industry, a population should be reared of moral, well-informed, and independent freemen. And how can this be effected, except by securing to the children and youth of these villages adequate means and opportunities of moral and inellectual education

As guardians of the great interests of the Commonwealth, our Legislature cannot with propriety overlook this matter; and if on investigation it should be found necessary, provision should be made by law for securing an object of such vast importance. [Springfield Gaz.

THE BLIND.

One of the most deserving charitable institu-tions in this state is the New England Institu-tion for the Education of the Blind. The Annual Report of the Trustees has been just published, and exhibits a statement of interesting facts. The system of Education, which has been adopted and practiced under the direction of Dr. S. G. Howe, for the two or three last years, appears not only to have given satisfac-tion to the trustees, but to have proved extreme-ly beneficial to the inmates of the institution. Most of the blind have ascertained that they can receive as good an intellectual education as those who have sight, and those who turn their attention to the mechanic arts, that they may gain their own livelihood by industry as easily and as honorably as persons possessed of all the senses. The association of many blind persons together has had a good effect in giving them confidence in themselves, which they had not before, and which an isolated blind person in a seeing community would never be likely to obtain; this gives them many and decided advantages over those unfortunates who do not enjoy the benefits of the institution, and excites them to attempt many useful and ornamental branches of knowledge, to which they would otherwise forever be strangers. can receive as good an intellectual education as

forever be strangers.

The moral effect of this institution is dwelt upon in the report as a matter of no small importance. Most of the pupils were, on their enportance. Most of the pupils were, on their en-trance, extremely ignorant of every thing, and now all are well versed in the rudiments of common school education, and some have ac-quired a knowledge of Geography, Grammar and the French Language. The upper classes are conversant with Algebra, Mathematics, As-tronomy, History and Natutal Philosophy. They have learned to write, and many can fin-ish, without assistance, letters to be sent by ish, without assistance, letters to be sent by mail to their friends. Some, also, have a method of writing to each other, so that, although blind, they can correspond with others equally blind, although ever so far off. The musical powers of the pupils have been particularly at-tended to, and under the Logerian system of instruction, some of them have become quite kilful at the organ and piano forte, and one of them has received thirty-two dollars within the year for lessons on the piano forte, given to young ladies who could see. A band is forming, and some of the girls perform respectable on the guitar. The report states, and no doubt truly, that this institution presents advantages to blind children for procuring an intellectual education equal to those enjoyed by any other

The mechanical department of the institution s represented to be in a very flourishing state. The pupils manufacture their mattresses, cushions and mats, all of which are well made, of ions and mats, all of which are well made, of good materials, and sold at a low price. Persons in want of such articles would do well to call at the institution and examine for themselves. Mattresses, cushions, &c. are made to order of any size and quality, from corn husks to the best of curled hair, and the public, by encouraging the sale of such articles as are made by the pupils, accomplish two objects—they obtain exactly the article that is wanted, made to give satisfaction, at a cheap rate, and they encourage and foster the immates of a charitable institution. It is proposed to make the they encourage and foster the immates of a charitable institution. It is proposed to make the work-shop a depot for the articles manufactured by the blind persons who leave the institution. There is already a depot for the sale of door mats at Fowle & Brewers in this city, at which one young man, who has set up for himself, has, within six months, sold \$250 worth. The instruction received at this institution is now enabling this young man to live independently of all charity, although he is totally blind. The Report concludes with some remarks respecting the location of the institution, and an account of the improvements made in the buildings during the last year. An objection has been raised of the improvements made in the buildings during the last year. An objection has been raised to the present plan and iocation, that for half the worth of the land in Pearl street, where the institution now is, a beautiful situation, and extensive grounds might be purchased elsewhere. The objection is met with strong and satisfactory reasons in favor of the present place, and such as must, we think, convince any one who will examine the subject. A trial has been made, while some repairs were going on, of a country residence, for the pupils, and the trustees are perfectly satisfied that the expenses would not only be no less, but would be absolutely greater in the country than where they

ing hitherto done in the English language for the blind does not amount to one half as much as has already been executed at their office. The Acts of the Apostles, a book of Psalms, Murray's Grammar, a Spelling Book, a Reading Book for children, the Dairyman's Daughter, and Baxter's Call, have already been printed; and they have in press and will soon publish an edition of the whole New Testament. To this latter work the American Bible Society

To this latter work the American B To this latter work the American Bole Society has contributed \$1,200, the New York Young Ladies' Bible Society \$800—the Massachusetts Bible Society \$1,000, and some one, through the hands of Mr. Lathrop, \$250. The press was invented by a young man of this city, Mr. S. P. Ruggles, and Dr. Howe has made a considerable improvement in the formation and arsiderable improvement in the formation and ar rangement of the characters, by which the same tity of matter can be compressed into vo quantity of matter can be compressed into vol-unes of half the bulk formerly required, and at

umes of half the bulk formerly required, and at one quarter of the expense.

This institution is a charitable one and needs encouragement. The number of pupils is increasing, and probably will increase, if the means for their admission can be obtained. Exertions should every where he made to rescue the blind persons, of whom there are a great many in New England, from the moral as well many in New England, from the moral as wein as physical darkness, in which they are growing up, and other towns have only to follow the example lately set them by Newburyport, in order to accomplish in this way a great and a lasting good. A poor blind girl, lately from England, who was residing at Newburyport, was sent to the Institution by funds voluntarily raised in that town in a few days. raised in that town in a few days.

Persons who are blind and have property, o rersons who are hind and have property, or friends able to support them, can enjoy the ad-vantages of this institution at a cheap rate being required only to observe the rules and regulations while there. [Courier.

"DAY'S ACADEMY" and Boarding School, for Young Ladies an Gentlemen, at Wrentham, Mass.

and Boarding Schools, for Young Lautes and Gentlemen, at Wrentham, Mass.

In consequence of the increased patronage of the School, the Principal would inform his friends and the public, that he has made arrangements for opening a Boarding House, and that he'd. The Boarding House is pleasantly the list of tronsing the common, but a few steps from the Academy building and opposite the Church. The popits are also should be entirely under his control, and at all times under his care. Papils will be received by the year, or for One Term but for no period shorter than One Term after the first Thursday in June next. The charge for Board, Tuition is the English and Classical department, Stationery, use o Planos and use of Books, Fuel, Lights and Washing, will be \$150 for the scadenical year, and for One Term, in that proportion;—one haft the bill to be paid in advance and the remainday at the close of the Term. The school will be open for day Scholars as heretofore. Applicatisa for admission into the Boarding House should be made a soon as possible, as the number is limited.

Lower English Branches, per term, Higher, " 5,0
Languages, " 44" 4 5,0

Lower English Branches, per term,

Lower English Branches, per term,

Lighter,

State Stat

WHEATON FEMALE SEMINARY,

WHEATON FEMALE SEMINARY, at Norton, Mass.

TMIS Institution is to be constitued the ensuing year, under the care of Miss Caldwall. The summer term will commence on Tucaday, April 26, and will embrace two quarters of eleven weeks each, separated by a short vacation. The trustees are making arrangements to accummodate an increased number of boarders. Applications for board as well as for admission into achool may be made either to the Borretary or to Miss Eunice Caldwell. None are received under the age of 15 years. It is important that applications be made early. In case of a failure after an eugspeen than been made, the fact should be communicated as early as possible, that the boarding place may be occupied by another.

Thems.—Board, including washing and lights, \$1,75 a week to be paid at the close of each quarter. Tuition \$5 a quarter, to be paid in advance.

ENGLISH BOAD BURNA SCHOOL.

ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL.

ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE Spring Term at Mr. Emerson's School in Chester,
N. M. will commence March 29th. This School is
for lads under 12. It is an elevated situation, connected
with a farm, on which boys may find as much work as they
wish when out of School; and also have a small plat of
land entirely to their own cultivation.

Tutton \$4,00 for 12 weeks. Board, including washing
and small repairs on clothes, \$1,67 per week.

Refer to Rev. Seth Bliss, and Dea. Daniel Noyes, Boston—Rev. J. Clement, and Hon. Wm. M. Richardson,
Chester.

Chester. N. H. March 11, 1836.

Chester, N. H. March 11, 1836.

SCHOOL IN NEWTON. THE Subscriber, in the South west part of Newton, proposes to open a School, on Monday, the 18th of April next, for the instruction of Youth, in the various English hranches usually taught in academies. He has taken a commodious House, pleasantly situated, in which he can accommodiate several scholars as Boarders. Terms for Board and Tuttion, including washing, &c. \$2,25 per week. For Tutton, only \$5,00 per term of twelve weeks.

EBENEZER WOODWARD.

BYENDERSES. Thomas A. Davis, No. 1 Washington St.,

REFERENCES.—Thomas A. Davis, No. 1 Washington St., Boston—The several Clergymen, and Mr. Marshall S. Rice, Newton. Newton, March 11, 1836. 4w. (*)

Amherst Female Academy.

THE Summer Term of the Amherat Female School will commence on the first Wednesday in May next, and continue without vacation until the fourth Wednesday of August. In addition to the branches usually taught in such achools, instruction is given in French and Latin. It is conducted essentially on the plan of the Ipswich Female Seminary, and is under the care of Mrs. Washburn, with the assistance of Mrs. Webb and Miss Jay. Per order of the Committee,
Amherst, Ms. March 11. 6w. ENOCH FLAGG, Sec'y.

ARCADE HIGH SCHOOL,

the seatistical of the Workship and Jack Program of the Section Language of th

NEW BOOKS.

ANGUAGE, its connexion with the present condition and future prospects of Man—by a Heteroscian. The Carpenter's Children—N New England Story. "God ces me when I am alone, and when no other being sees

me."
The Merchants' and Traders' Guide, and Strangers' Memorandum Books, for the year of our Lord 1836, calculated for Boston and its vicinity.
Goodrich's Poems. The Outcast and other Poems, by S. G. Goodrich, with engravings.
Just published, for sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street.

March 11.

To Clergymen and Students in Theology. CALVIN'S Institutes of the Christian Religion, a new dition, with Annotations, &c. by Prof. Tholuck, in Latin, 2 vols. 8vo. With Portraits. Calvin's Comment. on Novum Testamentum, a new ed. by Prof. Tholuck, in Latin—2 vols. 8vo.

Rosenmulleri Comment. on Novum Testamentum—in 5

is. 8vo. Rosenmulleri Comment. on Vetus Testamentum. Rosenmulleri Scholia in Compend. Reducta, 5 vols. 8vo Kuinoel's Comment. on Novum Test. 5 vols. 8vo. Knapp's Greek Testamentum. Simonia' Hebrew Bible. Recently imported, and for sa WILLIAM PEIRCE, No. 9 Cornhill. March 11.

NEW WORK:

NEW WORK;

O'N the Mental Illimination and Moral Improvement of Mankind; or, an inquiry into the means by which the general diffusion of knowledge and moral principle may be promoted; illustrated with engravings. By Thomas Dick, L. L. D.; author of The Christian Philosopher; Philosophy of Belgion; Philosophy of Ruture State; Improvement of Society, by the Diffusion of Knowledge, &c.

Also—Temperance Tale, No. 11, The Irish Heart. Received and for sale by WM. PEIRCE, 9 Cornhill. Mh. 11, IN PRESS;

BY WILLIAM PEIRCE, No. 9 Cornhill, and will be published in a low days, THE WAY TO DO GOOD, by Jacob Abbott. This book is a continuation of series of which Young Christian and Corner Stone are fars, is written in the same popular style.
Christian Memoirs, containing a notice of Bunyan, How-ard, Baxter, and many other eminent Christians, compiled by Dr. Humphrey and Jacob Abbott. 12mo.
Csuchoma's Book.
The following volumes are in press, and will soon be published.

The following volumes are in press, and will see a upblished.

The Peep of Day. This work is a very simple and lucid explanation of the great truths of Revelation, adapted to the comprehension of the youngest child. It is a late English work, thoroughly revised, and adapted to the tastes and habits of this country.

Right and Wrong. By Marlanne. Second Edition. A large edition of this work has already been very favorably received.

large edition of this work has aircenty were received.

The Farm Yard. Account of a visit to a Farm Yard, explaining in a simple manner, the various processes of a larm, to amuse and interest young children.

Dialogue Stories. Stories and Conversations between Parents and Children, giving them familiar instruction in common every day duties. By Marianne, Author of Right and Wrong.

Morch 11.

NEW BOOKS.

OR Sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington

NOR Sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington street,
On the Mental Illumination and Moral Improvement of Mankind; or, An Inquiry into the means by which a general diffusion of Anowledge and moral principle may be promoted, Illustrated by Engravings. By Thomas Dick, L. L. D.
The Female Student; or Lectures to Young Ladies on Female Education. For the use of Mothers, Teachers and Pupils. By Mrs. Phelps, (Late V. Principal of Troy Seminary,) Author of Familiar Lectures on Botany, &c. &c.
Recollections of the Private Life of General Lafayette. By M. Jules Cloquet, M. D. Embellished with torty-five Engravings.

A View of the American Slavery Question. By E. P. Barrows, Jr. Pastor of the First Free Presbyterian Cherch, New York.

Doctrinal Question Book.

Doctrinal Question Book.

THE American Sunday School Union have lately published a Question Book on Paul's Episite to the Galatians. It embraces a system of doctrinal instruction on the cardinal points of the Christian fisht; and an examination of it will show that there is nothing in the principles on which the Society is organized, to prevent it from furnishing a full course of instruction in the gospel system of initia and practice.

Clergymen, Sunday School Teachers, and all interested in the religious instruction of the young are requested to sall and examine the volume. A copy will be furnished gratiutiously to any person who wishes it for samination. It is the eighth volume in the series of Union Questions. Price 3 cents single. Ten per cent discount to those who buy to sell again. For saie at the Depository, No. 22 Court street.

March 11. J. K. WHIPPLE, Agent.

Works on Sinvery.

**CLAVERY-by Dr. Channing. Remarks on Dr. Channing's Slavery-Review of Remarks on Dr. Channing's Slavery-Reply to the Review of the Remarks on Dr. Channing's Slavery.

Female Stupent. The Female Student, or Lectures to Young Lodies on Female Education, for the use of Mothers, Teachers and Pupils-by Mrs. Phelps, late Vice Principal of the Troy Female Seminary.

Sedgwick on Public and Private Economy.

Heline's Letters. Letters Auxiliary to the History of Modern Polite Literature in Germany-by Heinrich Heine, translated from the German, by G. W. Haven.

Shipperscha. The Book of Shipwrecks, and Disasters at Sea.

Sea. Turner's Vocal Guide. An Easy Guide to Vocal Music, Turner's Vocal Guide. An Easy Guide to Vocal Music, chiefly with a view to Fsalmody; with an historical introduction and questions on the lesson—to which is added, a Dictionary of musical terms—by John Turner, Eaq. from the last London edition. Just received, for sale by CROCKER & BKEWSTER, March 11. Beckwith's Dissuasive from Controversy.

Por Sale at No. 20 Corabill, A Dissuasive from Controversy, respecting The Mode of Baptism—being a Sermon by G. C. Beckwith, late Pastor of a Church in Lowell. Becond edition. Price 12 1-2 cents.—Also, A variety of Books and Stationery, and a constant supply of STEWART'S PILLS—nine kinds—which are described, with directions for their use in the advertisement, which is given gratis with such box.

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POPULAR SCHOOL BOOKS.

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NEW BOOKS, CARDS, &c.

count of the wea Missions. By Harvey Newcomb.
Story of the Prodigal, by Wm. A. Alcom.
The Dead Bird,
Creation, by Rev. Alexander Fietcher.
A Jewish Babe; or Moses among the Flags, by Rev.
A lexander Fietcher,
Tales of Intemperance, by An Observer,
Tales of Intemperance, by An Observer,
A Set of 32 Cards for Infant Sabbath Schools,
Painted,
A set of 13 do. These cards are similar to the set above, only the cuis are of various shapes and size
above, only the cuis are of various shapes and size
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Scholar's Companion, with a cat.

Also for sale at the Depository—A New Plan for gaige out Library Books—the operation of which may be seen the Depository—A New Plan for gaige out Library Books—the operation of which may be seen the Depository—A New Plan for gain out the Depository—A New Plan for gain of the Massachusetts Sabau School Society, in whole or in part, are for sale in the large towns in this State, and also, in some two distributions of the cities and principal towns in different particular the cities and principal towns in different particular country.—At most of these places, we presume, these particular than the continue and principal towns in different particular prices at which they are sold to Sabbath Schools at up prices at which they are sold to Sabbath Schools at up prices at the sale prices, i. e. at the sale prices at the sale prices, i. e. at the sale prices at the sale prices at the sale prices, i. e. at the sale prices at the sale prices at the sale category prices, i. e. at the sale prices at the sale prices at the sale prices, i. e. at the sale prices at the sale prices at the sale prices, i. e. at the sale prices at the sale prices at the sale prices at the sale prices, i. e. at the sale prices at the sale prices at the sale prices, i. e. at the sale prices at the sale prices at the sale prices at the sale prices at the sale prices, i. e. at the sale prices at the sal

RUSH'S GENESIS.

BUSH'S GENESIS.

Q UESTIONS and Notes on Genesis, by Rev. George Bush, of N. Y. City University.
The following unsolicited testimonial shows how the work is estimated by one well qualified to judge.

Sir,—Having recently exampned this work, I was supposed to find it so full and critical a commentary of this servential portion of Seripture. It is more than its time imports. I had supposed it less, as a matter of course, us ineglected to examine it. I think many others regard as I have. I make this communication, therefore, for the papeas of saying, that all who love the Bible, will drive much pleasure and profit from the use of Bush's Question and Notes on Genesis.

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THE American Sunday School Union have lately published a Question Book on Paul's Epitate to the Galatians. It embasces a system of doctrinal instruction on the cardinal points of the Christian faith; and an examination of it will show that there is nothing in the principles on which the Society is organized, to prevent it from furnishing a full course of instruction in the gospel system of aciti and practice.

Clergener, one instruction of the young, are requested to sall and examine the volume. A copy will be turnished gratuitously to any person who wishes it for examination, it is the eighth volume in the series of Union Questions. Price 3 cents single. Ten per cent discount to those who buy to well again. For sale at the Depository, No. 22 Court street.

March 11. J. K. WHIPPLE, Agent.

Turner's Vocal Guide.

Turner's Vocal Guide.

TWINS day published and for sale by JAMES LORING, An Easy Guide to Vocal Music; chiefly with a view to Paslmody, with a History of Music, and Questions on the Paslmody, with a History of Music, and Questions on the Paslmody, with a History of Music, and Questions on the Paslmody, with a History of Music, and Questions on the Paslmody, with a History of Music, and Questions on the Paslmody, with a History of Music, and Questions on the Paslmody, with a History of Music, and Questions on the Committee of General Literature and Education, appointed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in London.

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SUPERINTENDE The followin Memorial of the stitute of Instru-ing for the appo-the Common So Common We omit a porti The memorial very modestly to the improvemen that the schools are beyond thei peopled districts, following consid pointment of su which are well

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